

Rock Products

DEVOTED TO THE PRODUCTION
OF ROCK AND ITS PRODUCTS

Vol. VI. No. 5.

LOUISVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 5, 1907.

STONE EDITION

VULCAN CHILLED SHOT

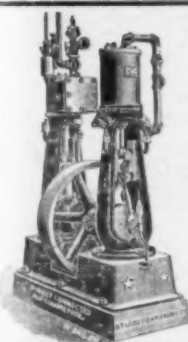
FOR
Rapid Rubbing, Sawing,
and Turning Granite,
Marble, Slate, Onyx,
Hard and Soft Stones

VULCAN CHILLED SHOT

MANUFACTURED BY
VULCAN GRIT WORKS - ZANESVILLE OHIO
C. H. JONES, QUINCY, MASS. New England Agent.

VULCAN CHILLED SHOT

IS
A Superior Article. Let
Us Prove It. Write Us
Now For Samples and
Prices :: :: :: :: ::



STAR AIR COMPRESSOR

Manufactured by
St. Louis Steam
Engine Co.
15 S. Commercial St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Write for catalogue
especially for the retail
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IF

You Want Orders

MICHAEL COHEN, St. James Building, Broadway and 26th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.

For patching all kinds of Limestones,
"DUGAN'S INVISIBLE PATCHER,"
For repairing marble, granite, sandstones, etc.,
"MEYER'S GERMAN CEMENT AND LIQUID."
Directions for using with every can.

Stock constantly on hand. There are no better materials on the market. "Nash's Cubing Book."

Read the other 57 varieties—

If you don't want the news.

ROCK PRODUCTS shoots at you—

Its columns cover the whole field.

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FOR OVER 40 YEARS "WARDWELL'S"
HAVE STOOD FOR ECONOMICAL QUARRYING

GADDERS, STEAM DRILLS, BLOCK WAGONS, DERRICKS, WIRE ROPE,
QUARRY EQUIPMENT OF ALL KINDS.

STEAM STONE CUTTER COMPANY, :: :: ::

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

PULSOMETER STEAM PUMPS

SEE ADV. PAGE 9

This Space—**Costs Money**

It will pay dividends on the investment—Try It.

Green River Stone

THE STONE THAT GETS WHITE.

CADEN STONE CO., OFFICE AND YARDS, 411 to 425 E. Ohio St., Evansville, Ind.

Blocks Sawn, Planed and
Cut Stone for Building and
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Send Plans for Estimates in
all kinds of Stone.

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For Lack of Orders

USE THIS SPACE.

This Space is Waiting for Copy—

Your Advertisement would talk as loud here as a whole page in any other paper.

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is
HONEST
Quality*

THE LINCOLN-MERRIMAN

Center Crank Gang Saw

will cut more stone per hour and per horse power than any other tool on earth—want proof?

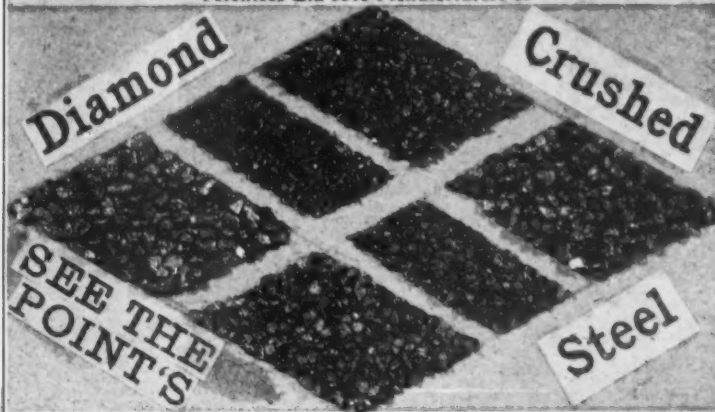
Other styles of gangs if wanted—write for estimate. Ask for Catalog G

Screw feed
Specially heavy—
Hugely strong—
and the price is right—

LINCOLN IRON WORKS,
RUTLAND, VT.

Pittsburg Crushed Steel Company, Ltd.
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Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of



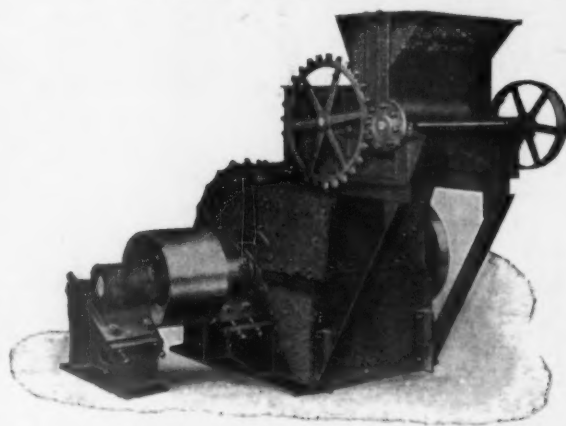
Angular in shape, made from high grade Crucible Steel. Tough and lasting. Saws, Rubs, Grinds, Polishes Granite, Stone, Marble, Brick, etc., etc. Does it cheaper and faster than any other Abrasive. Write for prices and samples.

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of every description.
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American Air Compressor Works, 26 Cortlandt Street,
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A Valuable Addition, Machine Heavily Constructed

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Tell 'em you saw it in ROCK PRODUCTS



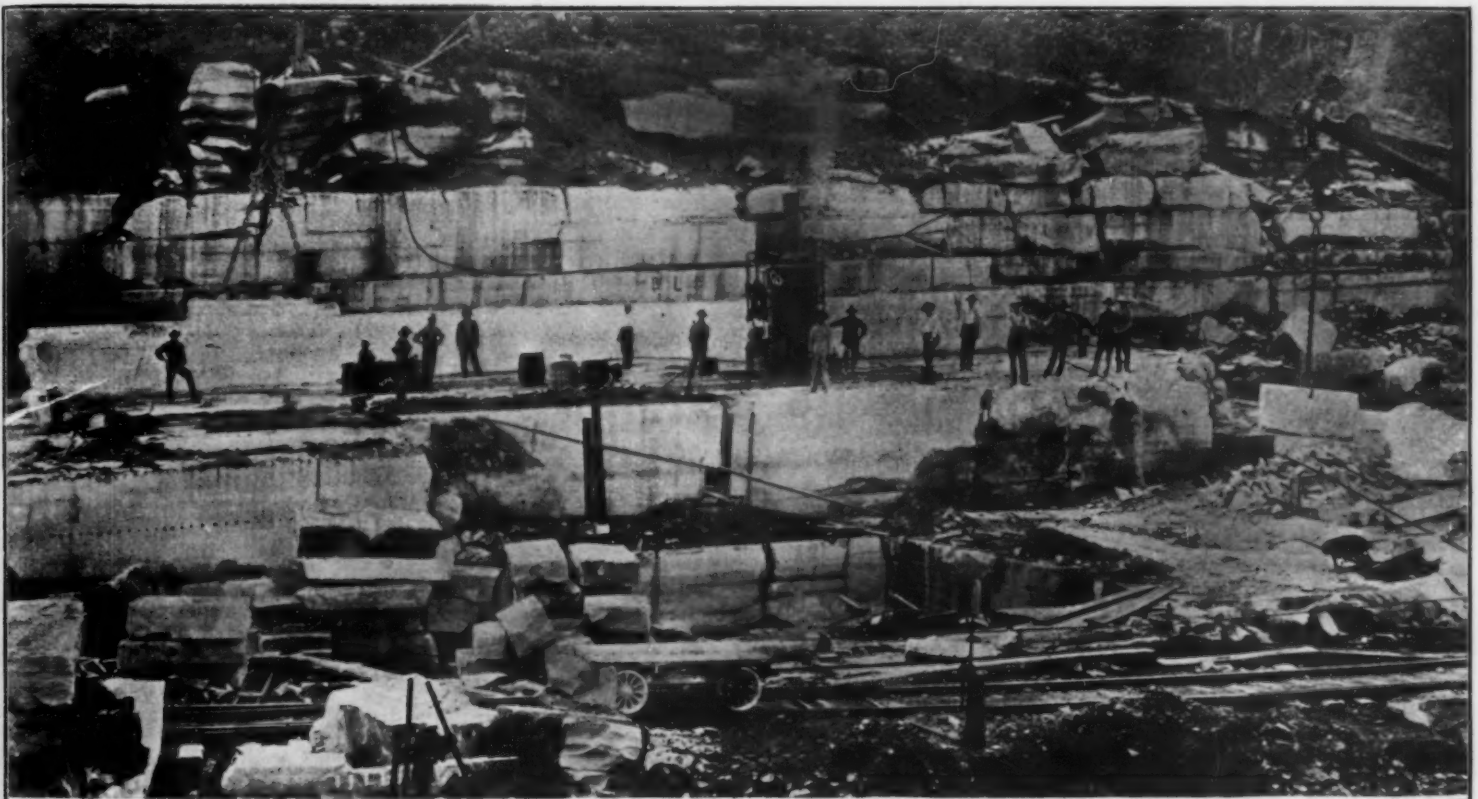
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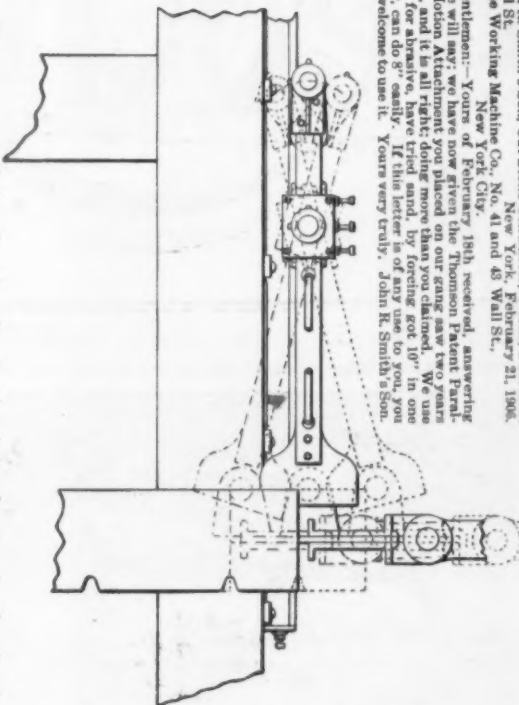
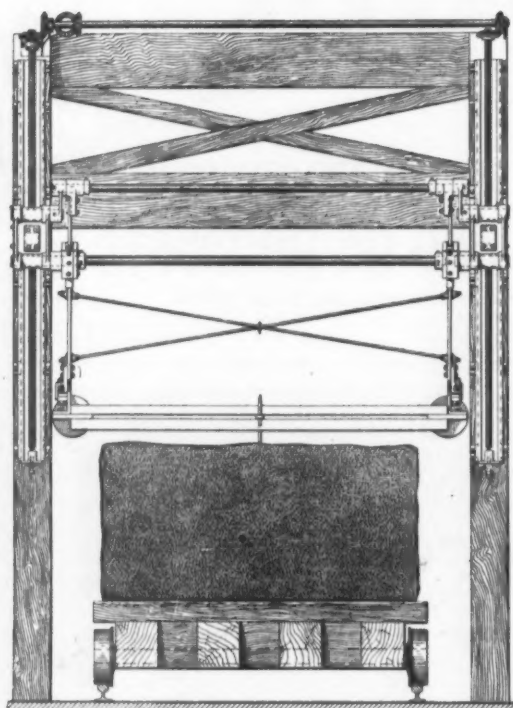


WHERE BATESVILLE OOLITE IS QUARRIED: VIEWS AT QUARRY OF PFEIFFER STONE CO., BATESVILLE, ARK. TOP PICTURE, QUARRY "A"; AT LEFT, SAWMILL AND VIEW OF CUTTING YARDS; TO RIGHT, ANOTHER VIEW OF THE YARD SHOWING BIG TRAVELLER.

The Thomson Patent Parallel-Motion

**These saws can be seen
in operation at any of
the following stone
yards:**

CARR & BALL, Harrison, N. J.
J. J. SPURR & SON, Harrison, N. J.
DURRIE & DAVIDSON,
Harrison, N. J.
A. J. HOERNER & SONS,
Newark, N. J.
B. A. & G. N. WILLIAMS,
Washington, D. C.
BARR, THAW & FRASER,
Hoboken, N. J.
DAVID G. MORRISON,
L. I. City, N. Y.
JOHN R. SMITH'S SONS,
Ft. E, 103 7th St., New York City.
JAMES MUIR, Springfield, Mass.
KIRKPATRICK BROS.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
BUCK & GALLAGHER,
Philadelphia, Pa.
SOUTH SIDE STONE CO.,
Bloomington, Ind.
CONN. STEAM BROWNSTONE
CO., Portland, Conn.
EVERGREEN STEAM STONE
WORKS, Evergreen, N. Y.
J. H. HUTCHINSON,
St. Henri, Canada
SEATTLE CUT STONE CON-
TRACTING CO., Seattle, Wash.



John R. Smith's Son, Cut Stone Contractor, Works, Post Office
103rd St.
New York, February 21, 1906.

Stone Working Machine Co., No. 41 and 43 Wall St.,

Gentlemen:—Your issue of February 14th received, answering
same will say; we have now given the Thompson Patent Pat-
ent Motion Attachment you placed on our gang saw two Patent
trial, and it is all right; doing more than you claimed. We used
it for a shaver, have tried sand, by forcing rock 10' in one
hour, can do it easily. If this letter is of any use to you, please
be welcome to use it. Yours very truly, John R. Smith's Son.

The Stone Working Machine Co.,
41 and 43 Wall Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—In rep^y to yours of recent date, would say, that we had such confidence in the Thomas & Macomber Co. as to have put in the first two manufactured. We have had them in operation now nearly five years, and are pleased to say our judgment has been more than justified. We are confident there is nothing in the market equal to them. The cost for repairs has been practically nothing, and they continue to give every satisfaction. You may use this letter if it will help you in your sales. Yours very truly,

CARR & BALL,
111-121 Passaic Ave.
Harrison, N. J., Feb. 20, 1906.

WORKS:
Ave. A and 68th St., N. Y. City.
Mill and Orchard Sts., Astoria, L. I.
South Capitol and I Sts.,
Washington, D. C.
Ball Ground, Georgia.

New York, April 19, 1906.
Mr. W. F. RANNEY,
General Manager, Stone Working
Machine Co.
New York City.

Dear Sir:—In reply to the letter of inquiry you sent us with reference to the gang of saws furnished us at our yard at South Capitol and I Streets, Washington, D. C. will say, this gang is working very satisfactorily and is cutting about 60 per cent more than our other gangs under similar conditions in South Dover Marble. Up to the present time we have had very few repairs and we think very well of your Machine. Yours very truly,

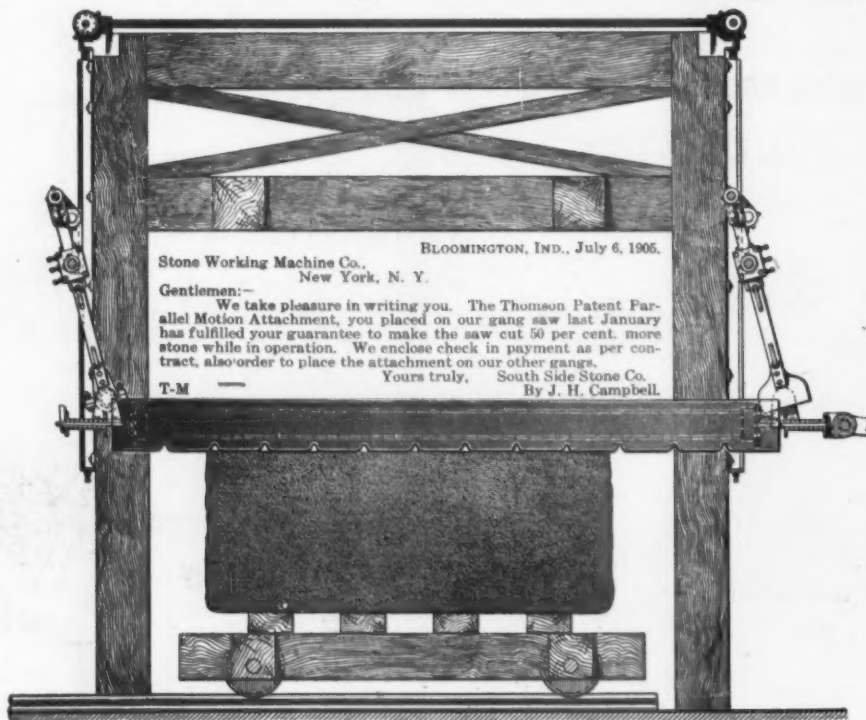
Yours very truly,
B. A. & G. N. WILLIAMS,
5 and 7 E. 42nd St., N. Y.
B. A. Williams, Pres.

Kirkpatrick Bros.
23d St. and Washington Ave.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1906.
Stone Working Machine Co.,
41 and 43 Wall Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—Yours of 1st inst. received. In answer would state that we have had a complete new saw of yours in use for two years. It has been working very satisfactorily. We can saw more than twice what we could with the former gang saws, and require but little more power. Yours truly,

KIRKPATRICK BROS.

Stone Working Machine Company



SOLE OWNER OF ALL PATENTS AND MANUFACTURING RIGHTS
W. F. RANNEY, Manager,
 43 WALL ST., AND 43 EXCHANGE PL.,
 New York City.

J. J. SPURR & SONS,
Har. son, N. J. Febua y 20, 1906
Stone Working Machine Co.,
41 an 43 Wall Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-Replying to yours of February 15th, regarding Thomson Patent Parallel Motion Attachment will say; we have been using the two placed on our saws for the past three years, and during that time they have received hard usage. Have had to make some repairs this winter, but we are perfectly satisfied and highly recommend them. Yours truly,
JOSEPH J. SPURR & SONS

JAMES MUIR,
Steam Stone Works,
Bay Street Avenue,
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, Mass., Mar. 28, 1906
Stone Working Machine Co.,
41 and 43 Wall Street,
New York City

Gentlemen:-Replying to yours of recent date, I am pleased to write the Thomson Patent Parallel Motion Stone saws you installed for me in August 1904, has proven itself satisfactory in every way. Sawing more than double we ever sawed in every kind of stone, and I do not see that it requires any more power.

You ask particularly for report as to granite. I am doing a granite job now. Have visited a number of plants where granite is being sawed and I must say I am sawing more and doing better work than any mill that is sawing granite that I know of.

You are at liberty to bring or send any one to see this saw when I believe all the above statements will be proven to their entire satisfaction. Yours truly,

JAMES MUIR.
BUCK & GALLAGHER,
Cut Stone Contractor,
N. W. Cor. 9th and Wolf Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 24, 1906
Mr. W. F. Ranney, Pres't.
Stone Working Machine Co.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall Street,
New York City.

New York City.

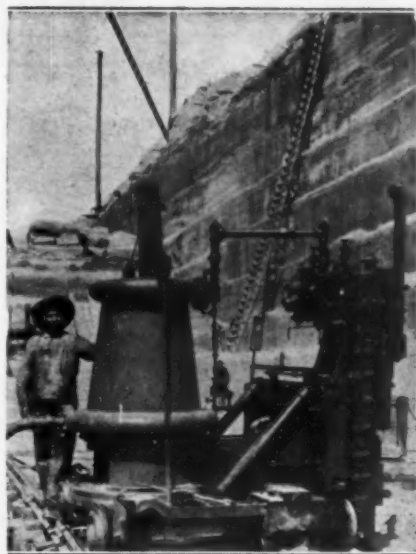
Dear Sir:—Replying to yours asking if we can recommend the Thompson Attachment for stone gang sawing, we say: yours is a most entire satisfaction; ours is giving out doing excellent sawing. We believe doubly what old saw did. Can't see but what our engine runs it as well as it did before change. We are sawing in limestone with four or five blades for 1ft. 8in. to 2ft. 8in. per hour, (using hot or crushed steel of course.) Will show saw to any one who wishes to examine it.

Yours truly,

BUCK & GALLAGHER

BUCK & GALLAGHER

Tell 'em you saw it in ROCK PRODUCTS.



"H-8" Ingersoll-Rand 8-inch Channeler with Air Reheater in Gray Cannon Quarry of the Cleveland Stone Co., North Amherst, Ohio. Six more of these machines have just been installed by this company.

TRACK CHANNELERS

The roller guide on Ingersoll-Rand Channelers is a patented feature giving the following exclusive advantages:

The cutting engine being free from the weight and friction of the cross-head, runs as free as a rock drill.

This gives the channeler a higher speed, a harder blow, a greater capacity and a higher economy than any other type.

The steels being guided on four sides close to the rock, a cut may be started on an irregular surface without glancing and running off into a crooked channel, saving much hard work.

When cutting up to an end, the strains come direct upon shell and frame, NOT upon piston rod and gland; thus avoiding the heavy wear, leakage and loss of power of other types.

These features are characteristic of both the "Heavy Track," and "Marble" Channelers of the Company.

Air Compressors

Rock Drills

Hammer Drills

INGERSOLL-RAND CO.

Chicago
Cleveland
Birmingham

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Philadelphia
San Francisco

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NEW YORK.
Seattle Denver

St. Louis
Houghton
Salt Lake

El Paso
Boston
Los Angeles

P-22

For Results

Advertise in the Wanted and For Sale Department of **ROCK PRODUCTS**. Get in touch with people that are in need of your goods.

SAVE mistakes, time and brain fog by using our Architects', Builders' and Engineers'

Calcimeter.

Adds with absolute accuracy, and is a decided mind-easer and time-saver. Used and strongly endorsed by many Engineers, Architects and Builders.



BARNES & CO., 319 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

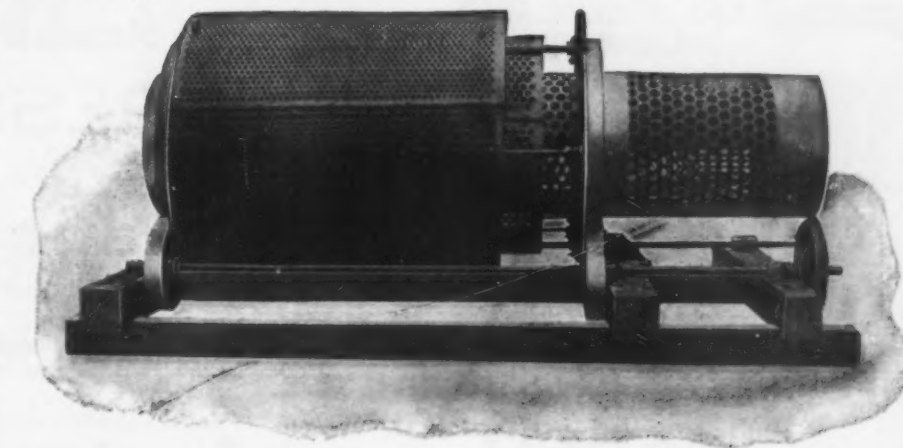
The O'Laughlin Revolving Screen

For Granite, Stone, Sand, Gravel, Coal, Coke or anything requiring separation.

THE principle of separating is exactly opposite that of the older style revolving screen, the materials being discharged on coarse perforations first. The coarse material is immediately separated from the finer in each of the concentric screens to the different required sizes.

The type of screen here illustrated is in use at a No. 8 Crushing plant for limestone (which was formerly equipped with three of the older style screens and required an outlay of \$350.00 for each 100,000 cu. yds. of stone separated. Up to the present time it has made perfect separation into five sizes of 300,000 cu. yds. with a recent outlay of \$27.00 for renewing the portion of the screen that the stone has been discharged on, and should do as much more without any additional outlay.

The inside or longest screen is 8 feet long and 36 inches in diameter, the next concentric screen is 7 feet 6 inches long and 48 inches in diameter, the next screen is 7 feet long and 58 inches in diameter, the next is 6 feet 6 inches long and 66 inches in diameter. With the exception of the inner screen each section is adjustable and the screen is complete without it. The figures given above give 492 sq. ft. of



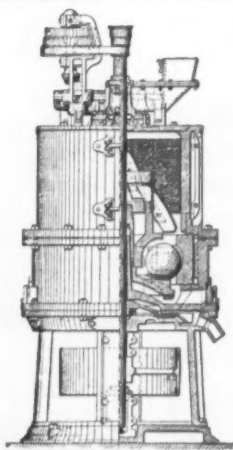
screen surface which is equal to 3 screens of the old pattern, 14 feet long and 36 inches in diameter.

We claim it requires but one-fifth the power to operate our screen than the old style and yet it does the same amount of work. This is proven first, by the length of screen; second, by the size of driving pinion in comparison with gear; third, by the size of trunnions in comparison to the tread of screen. The material to be sep-

arated and weight of screen rests above the bearing points. While in the old style screen it is below the center of bearing points. The material being immediately separated by dropping into each of the concentric screens reducing the wear on screens to the minimum.

Let us know your requirements, what materials you wish separated, the amount daily and the different sizes, and we will furnish an estimate as to cost, power required, etc.

JOHN O'LAUGHLIN, - - - RACINE, WIS.



Fuller-Lehigh Pulverizer Mill

The Best Pulverizing Mill Manufactured

Exhaustive tests in all departments, in competition with the most approved grinding machines in use, have demonstrated the superiority of our machine

OUR CLAIMS:

Greater Output

Better Fineness

Fewer Repairs

Dustless

Few extracts from letters received from users:

"With the four we are now ordering we will have in use 16 Fuller Mills in all and I think you can hope to get orders from us within the very near future for quite as many more."

"We have to say for your Fuller Mill that it is unqualifiedly the best grinding device we have ever tried on our lime rock and eminently satisfactory to us."

"We are pulverizing with one Ball Mill and four Fuller Mills sufficient raw material to produce nearly 1200 barrels of clinkers per day, which record I believe can not be approached by any other mill on the market."

If interested, write us for further information

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"MONARCH WIRE ROPE"

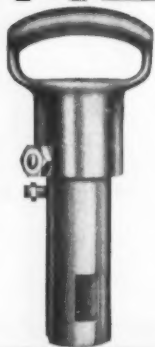
The Most Desirable Rope made for
Quarry and Contract Work. & &

It is not the color of the Strand that makes Monarch Rope so superior, but the material it is made out of. The Whyte strand merely ensures your getting the right rope.

MACOMBER & WHYTE ROPE CO.,

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Junior and Crane Surfacer, Plug Baby
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AIR COMPRESSORS

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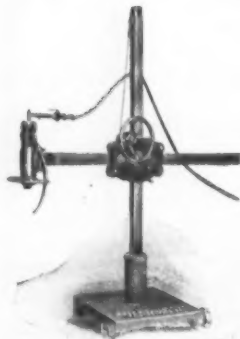
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A "Dallett"

Junior

Surfacer



Would help you out greatly with your Spring work.
Its air-consumption is low and its price moderate.
We have just had printed a New Bulletin fully illustrating and describing this Machine. Write for a copy.

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One of the two 20-ton Niles Cranes, 75 ft. span, installed in yards of Milford Stone Co., Milford, Mass.

— Built by —

NILES-BEMENT-POND CO.

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For stone yards or stone
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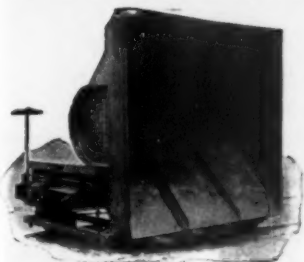
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Your Blasting Troubles Made Light
IF YOU USE

STAR EXPLODERS

FOR DYNAMITE.

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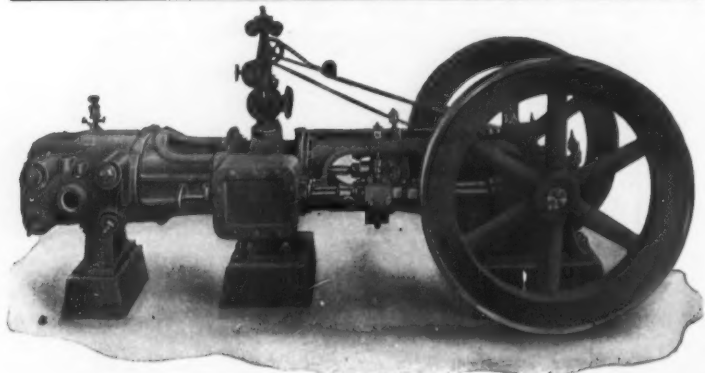
MOST SENSITIVE ELECTRICALLY, require less current.
Guaranteed Even Resistance of Platinum Wire Bridges
"COST NO MORE."

STAR ELECTRIC FUZE WORKS,

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OUR FORK-FRAME STRAIGHT-LINE Air Compressors

Last longer and run smoother than others. Also why the removal of the bearings from the neighborhood of the steam cylinders improves their running qualities.

Air Compressors—Steam driven, Belt driven and direct connection. Electric Motors for every conceivable service.

Full particulars are given in pamphlet. Send for it.

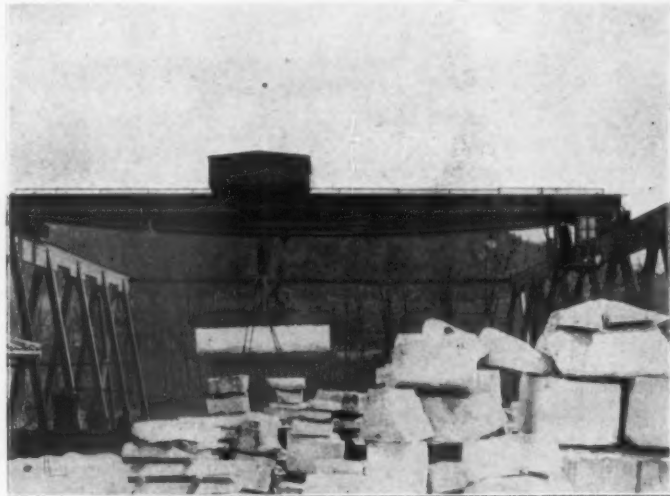
Clayton Air Compressor Works

114-118 Liberty St., NEW YORK

The Shaw Electric Crane Co.

Manufacturers of

The Shaw Electric Traveling Crane



75-foot Span, 25-ton Crane with a 5-ton auxiliary hoist, in the yard of the South Dove Marble Co.

Awarded Grand Prize at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

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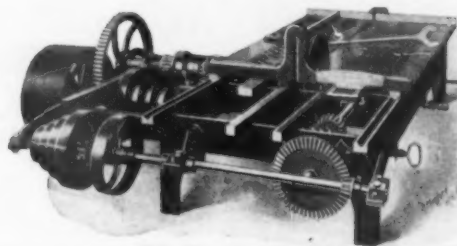
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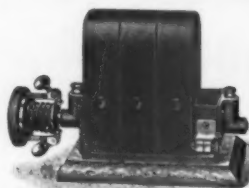
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ESTABLISHED 1828.



Pioneer builders of SOFT STONE WORKING MACHINERY
Such as Slate, Soap and Sand Stone.



Henricks Magneto

Fills Your Gas or Gasoline Engines without the Aid of Batteries

It is better and more durable than any Dynamo. Its governor regulates the speed regardless of speed of fly wheel. Its governor adjusts to imperfect fly wheels. Its governor insures a constant and uniform spark. The spark does not burn the contacts of the engine. All strains are removed from the bearings of Magneto.

Fully Guaranteed, Henricks Novelty Company.

Agents Wanted. 130 S. Capital Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

Stacks! Tanks! Kilns!

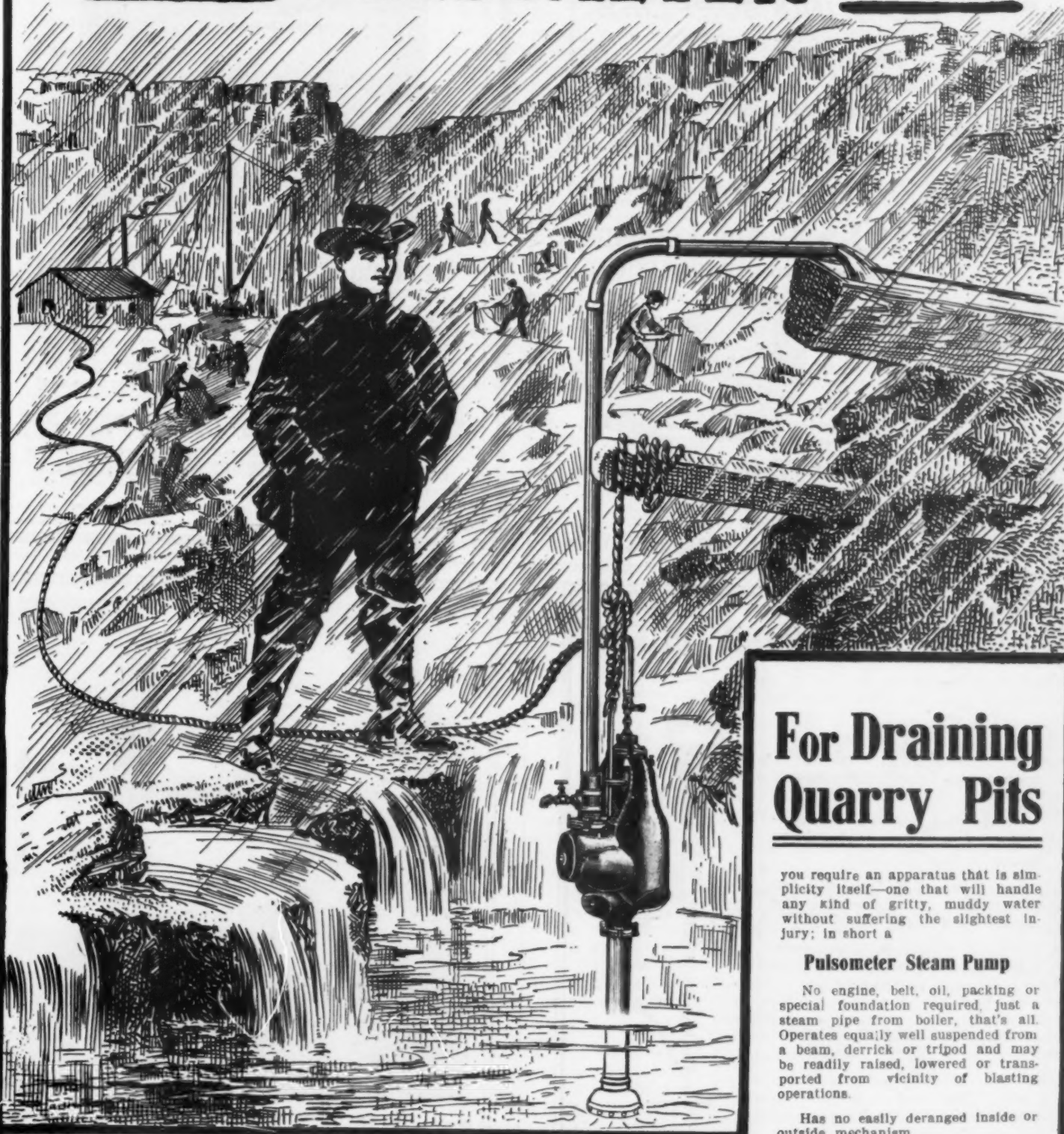
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AURORA, ILLS.

Steel Plate Work.

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NO FLOODED QUARRIES WHERE THE PULSOMETER IS USED



For Draining Quarry Pits

you require an apparatus that is simplicity itself—one that will handle any kind of gritty, muddy water without suffering the slightest injury; in short a

Pulsometer Steam Pump

No engine, belt, oil, packing or special foundation required, just a steam pipe from boiler, that's all. Operates equally well suspended from a beam, derrick or tripod and may be readily raised, lowered or transported from vicinity of blasting operations.

Has no easily deranged inside or outside mechanism.

Easy to Install! Easy to Operate!

We do not believe there is any other form of pumping apparatus that is so well adapted to the Quarryman's requirements as the PULSOMETER.

Write for free, illustrated, descriptive catalogue, telling all about them.

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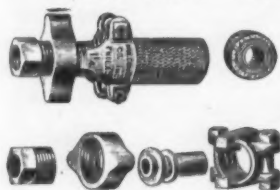
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Handling Materials About the Plant

This is a Yale & Towne **Triplex** Block on a flat rail trolley bringing cement rock from the yard to the mill. It has worked alternately outside and inside for three years and shows no wear.

Note how readily one man handles the load. The block holds it automatically. Just as good for logs, blocks of stone, etc.

If you need a hoisting system for your plant—or part of it—write us. We can help you.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Company

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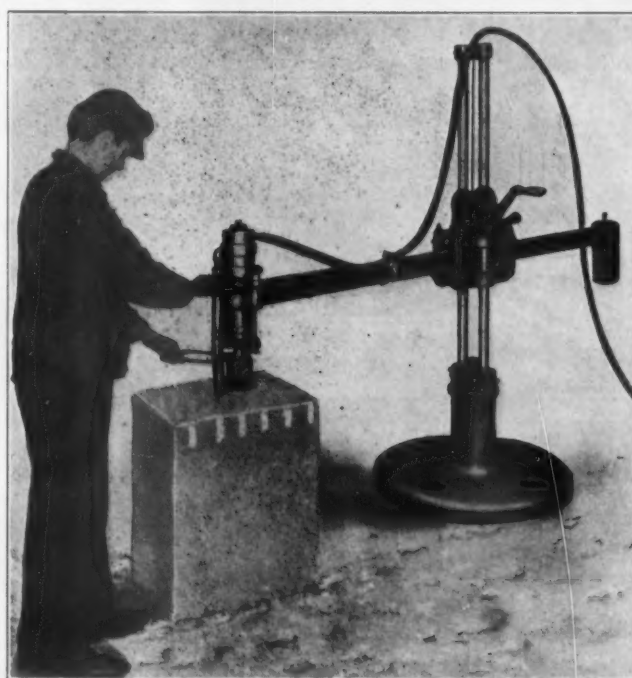


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SEMI-MONTHLY.

Entered as second-class matter December 16, 1906, at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE FRANCIS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Publishers.

E. H. DEFEBAUGH.....President.

A semi-monthly trade journal devoted to the interests of the manufacturers and dealers in rock products and kindred lines, including Lime, Cement, Salt, Sand, Slate, Granite, Marble, Sandstone, Grindstones, Artificial Stone, Emery Stone, Quarries, Monuments, Manganeses, Asphalt, Phosphates, Plaster, Terra Cotta, Roofing and Roofing Tile, Coal, Oil, Mineral Wool, Brick, etc.

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The mission of ROCK PRODUCTS is to serve the trade in any and every honorable way possible, to promote better profits and make life more pleasant for those engaged in the business to which it caters. With this end in view, criticism is courted, and all are invited to use its columns to further ideas and suggestions for the good of the trade. The office, too, is at the service of the constituents of this paper; so when you want to buy or sell, or merely ask a question, write, and when you are in town, call and make it your headquarters.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES, \$2.00 per annum, postpaid anywhere in the United States, Canada or Mexico; \$3.00 elsewhere in the Postal Union. Single copies, 10 cents.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., FEB. 5, 1907

We invite you to visit the Greater Louisville Exposition, March 18-30.

A Normal, Steady Growth.

THE sooner we shake off the idea that the building season of 1906 was a phenomenal one the better it will be for us. True, the sales of every classification of building material exceeded anything that had ever been recorded in the past and all manufacturers were able to dispose of the full output of their plants. Now, look the field over and consider the enormous growth of the population of this country, especially in the larger cities where the consumption of building materials has been most pronounced and the natural commercial expansion created by the universal adoption of modern inventions directed at the personal comfort of our ever increasing population, and the basic principle of expansion at once becomes apparent. We must realize that this great nation of nearly a hundred million prosperous citizens has not, up to this time, known personal and commercial comforts, such as their inclination and means entitle them to, so that we are now merely working up to the normal, and while we are setting the pace to the older countries they are really no criterion, for none of them for

centuries has had the natural resources to develop to furnish the encouragement for inventive genius to cater to the finer conveniences of civilization.

Let us wake up and realize that the active season of 1906 has been our first normal year, as far as building operations are concerned, for the future certainly promises yet larger and more costly investments in the building line than we have seen in the past, and to this statement 1906 is no more of an exception than any other past year. Every manufacturer and every dealer who experienced a record-breaking season must prepare for similar and greater things in the present year and in the years that are to come. The much talked of expansion is merely the natural commercial growth of a nation of people who are increasing both in population and wealth, by leaps and bounds, and made necessary and indispensable to accommodate the consequent expansion of every kind of commercial activity.

Learning About the Railroads.

THE Reciprocal Demurrage Congress recently held at Chicago, is proving to have an enormous value from an educational standpoint. One bit of intelligence established beyond peradventure is worth the entire expense and labor of such a convention. The management of the railroads of this country, with one or two conspicuous exceptions, has been found to be in inefficient hands and most miserably administered. The entire operation of important arteries of traffic is relegated to department chiefs who are themselves capable enough and equipped with the necessary knowledge of the railroad business, from practical experience to achieve wonderful improvements if they had a free hand, but these able men lack authority and are forced to take orders from the misnamed "masters of finance," who imagine themselves railroad experts because they have become magnates in the stock markets. Our liberal government and our ever-liberal people have subsidized and winked at irregularities, and even assisted to an enormous extent in providing the investment necessary to construct railroad properties, and they have even allowed the capitalization of the probabilities of development of natural resources within the circle of influence of railroad operation.

The commanding prerogative has been used to keep the transportation facilities up to date or abreast with the development of manufacturing and commercial interests of the country. With road beds, bridges and terminals completed twenty years or more ago, and with rolling stock and motive power quite as obsolete, they say to the enterprising and aggressive manufacturer and merchant, "Be content." They show their inefficiency because they have not realized and provided in advance for the steady growth of the transportation business of the country. They refuse to see that the long distance trolley service indicates a multiplication of the demand for transportation accommodation upon a yet much larger scale. Their minds are not large enough to conceive that the growth of American commerce and manufactures is an irresistible torrent that can not be checked and held back by their narrow rulings and insignificant appropriation for improvements. They will be forced to be up and doing early and late or these incompetents will be swallowed up in the wave of progress and others more worthy and better equipped will give this country the transportation facilities which they demand without equivocation and with the price to pay.

The difference between a growing and profitable business and one upon the ragged edge of failure is accounted for by the sales that were overlooked which ought to have been made day by day.

The volume of business reported by retail monument dealers argues well for the new year. Every shop has a bunch of orders.

When pig tin goes up about fifty cents then there is a mighty rumbling in the slate quarry, and when it goes to sixty cents, then the slaters are simply buried with business.

The amount of stone used in building in this country is increasing at an enormous rate with every advancing season. The specifications for 1907 will undoubtedly be much larger than for the year through which we have just passed.

POLISHED marble for bank interiors, hotels and office building lobbies is being specified right and left. The great Southern quarries are working to the limit of capacity. They mean to take care of their end of the great demand which is rolling up.

The National Cut Stone Contractors' Association held their regular annual convention at Washington, D. C., last month. There was practically a complete attendance of the important factors in the business and there was interest and profit for every concern represented.

ARE you getting the full benefit from your trade paper by reading every line of it from cover to cover? If not you should begin with the present number. There is scarcely a page of ROCK PRODUCTS that does not contain the suggestion of an opportunity which, over-looked or wasted, may never return again.

THE Information Bureau of ROCK PRODUCTS is wide open, free of charge, to every interested party. It is impossible for us to print in every issue all that we have on any given subject. We will gladly pass the information that you request, either privately or through the paper from a well nigh exhaustless fund of direct personal testimony.

If you are troubled with car shortage have you done your part by writing to your Congressman to give his influence and vote for the improvement of our internal waterways? When the waterways are what they should be the congested railroad traffic can be efficiently relieved, and not before. This means putting money directly into your pocket. If you have not written do it now and see that others equally interested do likewise.

THE steady increase of the production of the stone of the United States, exhibited by the statistics of the United States Geological Survey, certainly contains both commendation and encouragement to the stone operator. In 1900, the total production was valued at nearly \$36,000,000.00, while the production of 1906 will show a valuation of nearly double that amount. It has increased in volume nearly 300 per cent in ten years.

THE machinery and equipment man catering to the stone cutting trades has a material bearing upon the growth of stone operations. Their ingenious devices eliminated the time element to such an extent that the speed of large buildings is multiplied by specifying stone instead of concrete, such as was invariably the case with stone when hand labor was employed exclusively. We tip our hat to the ingenious inventors who have enabled the quarry interests to be a commercial force.

THE retail monument man must not consider this the inactive season at Barre, Quincy and other manufacturing points. Perhaps there is no period of the year when the manufacturers are in better position to handle a large volume of work than during the winter when plenty of cutters are to be had. The distractions, by reason of workmen being attracted to the large building jobs throughout the country, have of late years become quite a drawback to running the plants to full capacity during the summer and fall. Push your orders in now. The manufacturers can do their part.

Editorial Chat

J. W. Duntley, president of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., sailed for Europe in the early part of January where he expects to close up several important contracts with foreign parties. A number of exhaustive tests were conducted during the year 1906 by some of the largest foreign institutions which have turned out in such a satisfactory manner that it indicates a big foreign trade for the coming year. While on the other side, Mr. Duntley expects to visit a large number of the most important industrial institutions in continental Europe.

When you run across W. A. Treat, the man who sells steel armored hose, get him to tell you about his Christmas dinner in a storm off Cape Hatteras. It seems that there was no plum pudding attached to the affair, and it was the first time our friend Treat discovered that he could work on his hands and his feet interchangeably ad libitum. The storm must have been something fierce, and the ship must have been of the whale back variety, for when she was not riding on her keel she was scudding along upon her deck and everything in the main saloon slipped around like a half dozen bullets in a dinner plate. Mr. Treat will give an exhibition as soon as the links dry up sufficiently of a man playing golf up-side down. It is easy for a man to do this who has taken a winter trip across the seas.

Now there is our friend R. V. Reynolds, of Philadelphia, who accuses us of being afraid to take a risk. Now since stone is always the subject of his story, it is safe to say, that neither of us is in the insurance business, and yet the risks that an editor gets accustomed to would make the average commercial man's hair stand on end, while like the insurance man, he is always looking for big risks. Anyhow, it is good betting that the stone interests of the country will continue to make things better for the man who has his interests concentrated in these lines.

Whenever a man reads about a fire, his mind naturally reverts to gorgeous red painted fire apparatus and the acrobatic firemen performing wonderful feats of agility in the presence of the congested crowd attracted by the conflagration, and never does it suggest the elimination of fuel in the construction of buildings.

The great systems of this country strive to see how quickly and excellently they can extinguish fire; they seldom plan to reduce the number. Immediately after every holocaust, the council holds an extra session and a few more engines, a water-tower or some extra lengths of hose are provided for the fire department and the incident is considered closed. No country builds as rapidly and as expensively as the United States, for no country destroys its buildings so rapidly.

The past year has been a phenomenal one as regards building, the total amount probably representing \$625,000,000.00, but of this vast sum no more than \$75,000,000.00 was spent in reasonably safe construction from the fire stand point, and certainly not more than \$10,000,000.00 was spent in what we have come to know is absolutely fire proof construction.

Our architects and engineers know what good construction is, but we do not apply their knowledge, but rather prefer to pay for ginger bread ornamentation and sumptuous fittings evolved in the skyscraper. Our buildings are richly ornamented and we use the most costly materials obtainable. Our system for heating, ventilating, lighting and refrigerating are the best in the world. No one knows better than the American architect how to utilize every bit of ground and yet, we build too hastily and too flimsily. Our fire losses have reached \$200,000,000.00 a year, which constitutes a per capita tax eight times greater than that of European countries, for with the item of \$200,000,000.00 to represent the direct fire losses, another \$100,000,000.00 to maintain fire apparatus

and fire extinguishing organizations must be added. On top of this comes the enormous figure of fire insurance premiums, which in the aggregate amounts to as much as the other two items, so that the per capita tax by reason of our inattention to the important question of fire proof construction really amounts to \$600,000,000.00 and more which means \$20.00 per capita a year for every adult male inhabitant of the country.

Undoubtedly, building laws could be enacted which would steadily reduce the insurance charges until, they finally, in years would reach zero, in exactly the same ratio as insurance becomes unnecessary by reason of the adoption of fireproof construction. The expenses of maintenance of fire apparatus and organizations could be eliminated and the fire loss eventually become a classic in history like the moat with its draw bridge once deemed indispensable by our distant forebears. Perhaps, there is no single item of cost that goes to make up the expenses in modern civilization that can compare with the tax expressed in fire losses and the attendant collaries of fire department expenses and insurance.

You never see a quarryman in these days but what he has a story to tell about the amount of water in his quarry. In fact, Jupiter Pluvius doesn't seem to have overlooked a single one for there is no part of the country that has not been visited by the deluge. While it is hard on the quarryman, the man who builds pumps to empty quarry pits is having his inning, which goes to show that even the worst conditions, for one are good for some other fellow. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

A few days ago, we had a talk with Willard F. Meyers, of Long Island City, New York, who manufactures diamond reciprocating and circular saws for use of the cut stone contractor. He says, that he named his saw "Advance" because his big circular blade when in operation advances or travels towards the stone, as well as the idea of being a distinct advance in itself. "As to methods in the matter of resetting the diamonds," he said, "I advocate that this should be done frequently than to endeavor to use them for an unreasonable length of time as diamond teeth will not do quick and good work when the diamond becomes dull and flat. The reason for resetting the diamonds in the first place was to obtain good sharp teeth." Mr. Meyers is an expert in the selection of diamonds, for he has had years of experience in making the teeth for diamond saws and he knows how to select suitable diamonds for either hard or soft stone, marble, slate, etc., each requiring a different degree of hardness.

Our Uncle Sam has paid \$1,660,085.00 to Benjamin W. Carskaddon, the real estate agent of the Pennsylvania railroad for the new postoffice site in New York City, located on the west side of Eighth Avenue, extending from Thirty-first to Thirty-third Street. There is a peculiarity to the title which makes it remarkable as being the only case on record where the United States government has acquired realty with any restrictions to its unqualified right to eminent domain. The government's ownership to the site upon which the new postoffice is to be built only extends to a depth to twenty feet below curb level. The basement of the Federal building will take up the twenty feet and beneath the government's purchase the railroad company will utilize the subterranean space for terminal and depot purposes. The ancient and accepted idea with regard to ownership of specified tracts of the earth's surface invariably includes an imaginary wedge extending to the center of the earth, and the lines for such wedge are considered to extend indefinitely into space. This is a well understood principle of fundamental law and is exactly the reverse of many old cases that have been disposed of by the best legal talent of the past when they decided that it was impossible for one party to sell to another an upper story of a building because the removal of the whole building would prevent the purchaser from being able to exactly locate and describe his boundaries. A judicial review of the title from the Pennsylvania railroad to the United States government may yet make some interesting reading.

One of the busiest men in Chicago nowadays is John Rawle, who is president of the Builders and Traders Exchange, as well as of the John Rawle Cut Stone Co. This commercial body seems to like stone men for their treasurer is E. T. Malone

Architertural.

A Matter of Education.

William H. Hunt, a former president of the Builders' Exchange of Cleveland and one of the most prominent brick manufacturers of that city, is sponsor for the newest proposition effecting building in the city on the shore of Lake Erie. It relates more particularly to large public structures, many of which are to be built of stone to conform with the general scheme of the city's group plan. Mr. Hunt would have an art commission supervise the erection of these buildings, pass on the plans for public structures and conduct a campaign in the interest of municipal art generally. Cleveland is now one of the most talked of cities in the building world and great publicity has been given it in consequence of the evolution of its \$100,000,000.00 group plan for municipal and county buildings. Mr. Hunt believes that the opportunities for effective work by such a commission would be practically limitless. He would have builders pay attention to architectural beauty as well as stability, and believes that when the whole scheme is worked out it will be found that the whole city has been gradually developed in unity with the idea, and that there will be few incongruities in the finished plan.

Mr. Hunt's suggestion is worth the consideration of the citizens of Cleveland, and other cities would do well to consider a similar plan. None of our American cities has been built along any well defined plan. In few cases, indeed, do even the streets follow the plan originally intended, and but few attempts have ever been made to control the style of buildings erected within prescribed limits. Of course all cities have their building ordinances by which an attempt is made to force the erection of buildings that will be safe for life and property and nearly every city has an area marked out by "fire limits" within which buildings of a certain type may not be erected. But these restrictions apply only to the stability of construction. The artistic feature has been neglected. There seems no reason why the style of buildings erected on a certain square should not be restricted by law if the city can say what materials can be used in their construction. By ordinance a city might say that buildings on a certain square should follow some well defined plan. That is, that the general lines of all the buildings erected on that square or street should be similar. Of course it would be preposterous to demand that all the buildings should be exactly similar; indeed such a sameness would be as inartistic as the present jumble of brick and stone houses, small and large houses, indiscriminately thrown together. But while differing in details the buildings might follow the same general lines. No one will deny that the beauty of a city would be thereby increased.

A step forward has been taken in some cities by development companies, which specify in their deeds that houses erected in their subdivisions shall cost not less than a certain fixed sum, but they make no attempt to dictate the architectural features of the residence. Of course the building of a city along well defined plans where architectural beauty is considered as well as stability is the dream of the idealist, and not likely to be seen in the lifetime of the present generation. We could not arbitrarily say that the whole city must be torn down and rebuilt according to our artistic plans, but we could say when a new building is erected it must fulfill certain architectural requirements as well as certain requirements designed for the protection of life and property. A step could be taken in the right direction. There is no doubt of the authority of cities to name a municipal art commission to supervise the erection of municipal buildings and the powers of that commission might be extended to cover private buildings.

However, it is our opinion that this is a question of education. The average citizen would regard it as an infringement of his liberty if he were told he should not erect a brick building

long-side a handsome stone structure, and innumerable lawsuits would no doubt follow. The people must be educated to the point where they will appreciate architectural beauty just as they have been educated to accept municipal restrictions on the material they put into their buildings.

Legal Status of Architects.

In a paper on the "Legal Status of Architects" in the *Architect and Builders' Magazine*, John E. Brady, of the New York bar, cites numerous cases to show "that an architect has no power to alter or modify the contract of construction, and that his acceptance of the work after the contract has been so changed, is not binding upon the parties." Mr. Brady also reaches the conclusion that "it is universally held that an architect superintending the erection of a building has no inherent authority to bind his employer by accepting work inferior to or different from that agreed upon in the contract, and that such authority can not be read into a clause in the contract making the architect's approval a condition precedent to the builder's right to recover." Mr. Brady cites several interesting cases of which the following is reprinted:

"In a Connecticut case the facts showed that a builder entered into a written contract to do all the work necessary for the construction of a house according to definite plans and specifications and for a fixed sum. A provision of the contract constituted the architect, who drew the plans, superintendent of construction and his acceptance of the work was made a condition precedent to the liability of the owner therefor. The architect ordered the builder to make certain alterations necessitating extra material and labor, and it appeared that the owner had no knowledge of the extra work until after the completion of the building. It was held that the builder could not recover as against the owner for any work or material furnished which was not called for by the contract. The contract defined the exact extent of the architect's authority. Under it he was given no power to order alterations and, in so doing, he was acting beyond the scope of his agency. The case stands for the proposition that, when a builder furnishes material or performs labor at the request of the architect, he assumes the risk of the architect's having proper authority or of obtaining the ratification of the owner."

Impressionism in Architecture.

There is one great movement in modern architectural thought which distinguishes it from the past. It is a method of looking at things which is somewhat difficult to define, but which has sufficient in common with what we are accustomed to call impressionism in painting for us to use the same term to distinguish this movement in architecture. Just as in painting, impressionism is not novel—it has had exponents in the past—but the general trend of modern thought is different to the general trend of past thought. The break came when the architect drew away from the Guild, when he became self-conscious, and took to theatrical display. If we seek for impressionism in the past we find it in the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, in the Flamboyant of France, in the Italian Renaissance, and in our own English Renaissance in the work of Vanbrugh. The chief responsibility for its introduction must rest with the architect's study of sketching as an art in itself. We see this in the work of Piranesi, whose drawings inspired Dance's Newgate. Draughtsmanship allowed an impression to be recorded on paper. It has led to impressionism in form. But another characteristic of latter-day impressionism in architecture distinguishes it from even later Renaissance—that is, appreciation of texture and material. This again is not new for it is found in Indian, Japanese, Byzantine and Gothic architecture. Classic architects sought solely for abstract beauty of form. Modern French design belongs to impressionism in form. Our own Arts and Crafts school has inclined mostly to impressionism in material; and Germany is following much the same line. Of recent years, however, we have seen in this country and in America a tendency to combine the two. It is a distinguishing characteristic of architectural design that practical necessity acts as a drag on first conceptions. This hampering of imaginative idealism is mostly advantageous, but sometimes disadvantageous. The modern architect being a self-conscious artist, the greater expression of his personality in design is to be welcomed—of course always provided he has genius and education.—*Builders Journal and Architectural Engineer.*

The Jamestown Exposition.

Perhaps the busiest scene to be observed upon this continent at this time is to be found at old Jamestown, and there is not an architect who is alive to the progress of his profession who is not looking in that direction and deeply interested in the development of the great national effort to express a proper commemoration of the first English speaking settlement in the New World.

We have already learned by the Great International Expositions of the past, that upon such occasions the architect is given free rein to exploit the best thing that his research, study and practice can offer. Further, it has been discovered that there is no reasonable occasion for the enormous amount of waste brought about by the destruction or removal of the splendid architectural models that go to make up such an exhibit. There will be a much larger percentage of the buildings at the Jamestown exposition built with the idea of permanency than ever before. The splendid models of temporary construction erected at Chicago and St. Louis, are not to be repeated at Jamestown. Most of the buildings will stand permanently as a public monument to the first settlement on the shores of Virginia.

Judging from the work already commenced and the drawings now in course of preparation, there seems to be an indication that the one distinctly American style of architecture, which we call the Colonial style, is to find its completion this year, for the best masters of that style are putting forth their highest efforts in the state buildings, and it seems that this is to be one of the characteristic features to be noted at Jamestown this summer. So extensively colonial is the exposition to be that the State of Pennsylvania has decided to show an exact replica of Old Independence Hall at Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, which gave birth to the United States of America as a nation, on the Fourth of July, 1776, thus marking the termination of the colonial period of 170 years, commenced with the founding of Jamestown in 1607. Following this idea, nearly every state in the Union has selected some home or public edifice which stands within its borders and is of historic interest, for a model, and will reproduce that building in minutest details as to architectural structure and furniture.

Virginia, the Mother of States, is to have one of the most imposing of the state buildings. It will represent a large type of the colonial manse of original design and will be sure to attract favorable attention. It will have a frontage of 116 feet including piazza, and a depth of 50 feet. It is two stories high and will be built of brick and handsomely ornamented with stone and marble. Colonial pillars upholding the two-story porches, will form an attractive architectural feature. It will face the waters of Hampton Roads. The home of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the famous signers of the Declaration of Independence, will be reproduced as the State building of Maryland. One of the features of this building, will be the large piazza completely surrounding it. The first colonial mansion erected in Connecticut, the home of Col. Benjamin Talmage, will be reproduced as the State contribution from Connecticut. Adeana, the first stone house erected west of the Allegheny mountains, will be reproduced by Ohio. The original is located at Marietta and for years, this was the executive mansion and closely identified with the early history of the Buckeye State. The Massachusetts building is to be a replica of the first state house at Boston, wherein the original constitution of the State was adopted in 1780 and the constitution of the United States was ratified in 1788. The same principle is being followed throughout the list of the states, indicating a distinct reaching after the best models of colonial architecture from out of the colonial period itself, and expressed in such a wide scope of country and with such a range of material as will give the opportunity for studying and comparing the best examples of this style that have ever been offered up to this time.

The buildings of the exposition proper will not be confined to a definite study of one ideal, but will express in their variation as near as possible the completion of architectural study up to the hour. We look upon the Jamestown Exposition as both a triumph and an opportunity for the architect who has eyes to see and a mind to grasp

Highest Building in the World.

New York, January 30.—Plans for the great tower that is to complete the mammoth marble office building of the Metropolitan Life, covering the block on Madison and Fourth Avenues, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth Streets, have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy, by Napoleon LeBrun & Son, architects of the building. The tower will occupy the site of Dr. Parkhurst's old church, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and is to be the loftiest building in the world, rising to a total height of 657 feet 5 inches above the curb level. It will be forty-six stories high—five more than the Singer Building tower under its amended plans.

The tower will be a part of an eleven-story annex to the main building with a frontage of 74 feet 1 inch on Madison Avenue and extending 150 feet on Twenty-fourth Street. The tower will be 74 feet square up to a height of 492 feet 9½ inches and will be lighted at each story by nine windows on each of three sides. It will be of steel skeleton frame filled out with ornamental brick and marble to match the main structure. Above the main section will be a peaked dome 94 feet high, with an octagonal cupola 70 additional feet high, decorated with Ionic columns and crowned with a glass globe 4 feet in diameter. At the twenty-eighth story will be a porch with an arched colonnade, and there will be an open observatory balcony at the base of the dome, 586 feet above the street. Extending from the twenty-fourth to the twenty-sixth story inclusive, will be an ornamental clock 25 feet in diameter, with its center line 335 feet above the curb.

The tower will be fitted with six fast passenger elevators, three on either side of the entrance, and a fireproof staircase with three landings to each story will extend from the ground to the top of the cupola.

Three water storage tanks, each of 7,500 gallons capacity, will be installed on the twenty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-fourth stories of the tower, and connected with a continuous line of six-inch standpipe to supply water above the level of the eleven-story main building and for use in case of emergency.

Architect LeBrun filed sixty-one large drawings, showing the wind bracing and other engineering features of the tower, together with two drawings showing its architectural elevations. These are the fourth set of drawings filed for the edifice.

The tower is to cost \$2,000,000.00.

Will Revise Building Code.

New York, January 29.—The committee on buildings of the board of aldermen has announced that this commission had been appointed to revise the building code.

Charles H. Israels and Electus D. Litchfield, architects; Rudolph E. Miller, Charles O. Brown and Charles G. Smith, engineers; George Vassar and Theodore Starrett, builders, and Geo. Harsch and Thomas F. Cosgrove, mechanics.

Private Dwellings in New York.

New York, January 23.—A growing dislike for flats and a desire for a home with a plot of ground is indicated by the building statistics of Greater New York for 1906. The amount of money spent for one and two family dwellings in 1906 was larger than that expended in the same manner in 1905, while the sum that went into new tenements showed a notable falling off as compared with the preceding year.

The tendency toward a decentralization of population that is reflected in the statistics for tenement house building is even more strikingly apparent in the figures for dwelling house construction. The building of private dwellings in the suburbs increased in volume despite rising lot values and unfavorable mortgage loan conditions. In Manhattan, however, only half as many private houses were erected in 1906 as in 1905.

Henry G. Davis has contributed \$25,000.00 for a new Presbyterian church building, which will be erected at Gassaway, W. Va.

A site has been purchased for a new high school building at Alpena, Mich., to be erected next year at a cost of \$40,000.00.

All but \$30,000.00 of a \$400,000.00 fund for a new Y. M. C. A. building at St. Louis has been subscribed.

Construction

Granite for Cleveland City Hall.

Those who favor the use of granite in the group of handsome public buildings in Cleveland won a decided victory January 29 when the city hall commission adopted a resolution providing that the only material which will be considered for the monumental structure shall be granite. As is well known the fight centered over the specification of granite for the new Cleveland courthouse, which is part of the group plan of municipal, county and federal buildings. Efforts were made to have Ohio sandstone used instead of granite and the matter has been tied up in the courts and is now in the United States Supreme Court, as is stated in our Cleveland letter elsewhere in this issue. The resolution adopted by the city hall commission follows:

"Whereas, A comprehensive plan of grouping the public buildings is now being executed in Cleveland, this plan being of high artistic merit and already bringing international fame, and,

"Whereas, The kind of material best suited for the buildings of this group received careful and deliberate consideration when bids were received for the new postoffice, resulting in the choice of granite and again a like choice for the new county courthouse, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the board of city hall commissioners, having studied the subject of material for the city hall for several years, and believing that on account of the monumental character of this building granite is the best material for the same, declares in favor of this material and directs the architects to proceed with plans and specifications based upon the use of granite for said building."

Commenting on the action of the commission the Cleveland Plain Dealer says in part:

"The action of the city hall commission in unanimously voting to consider bids for granite alone as material for the new municipal building must certainly strengthen the determination of the courthouse commission to adhere to its choice of building stone. With both federal and municipal buildings certain to be of granite it is manifestly impossible to consider any other material for the courthouse.

"The decision of the city hall commission was expected. This commission has constantly evidenced its inclination to abide by the advice of the group plan commissioners, who without reserve declare granite the only possible stone for monumental buildings. The group plan commissioners, three of the most prominent architects in America, engaged at considerable expense to act as advisory board, could have no interest other than that of the city, and the city hall commission felt that it was only sensible to follow the advice of the experts, especially as its own study of the question emphasized the wisdom of the experts' counsel."

Louisville's New Building Law.

The general council of the city of Louisville for the past six months has had a committee busily engaged in drawing up a building ordinance, designed for the purpose of improving the future construction of the city by the selection of standard materials and placing restrictions against unsafe construction with instructions for the employment of improved methods in every branch of the work of building.

The committee has honestly labored first by using for models all the obtainable ordinances that have been used in the past, carefully avoiding, in so far as possible, the faults that they contain where such points have become apparent, and omitting nothing that has been found of value. Besides this, they have made diligent personal research and held many consultations with practical builders, contractors, and the manufacturer of various kinds of materials, and they have ad-

vised with all of the best architects and engineers whose advice was found available, so as to leave no necessary or useful points, either in the way of instruction, restriction or recommendations out of the ordinance.

The committee has completed its labors and recommended an ordinance for passage which has been printed in the city papers and is now being considered by every interested party before it is offered for its final passage before the general council. While we have not gone into the details of the ordinance, section by section, as we expect to do later, we know the spirit and can plainly see the intention of the men who compose the committee. If there ever was a clear case of honest endeavor on the part of city officials to produce at once the most comprehensive, useful and perfect public instrument for the regulation of building operations, it has been exemplified in the making of this ordinance. While unacquainted with the technique of construction and the requirements for standard materials, they have impartially collected and compiled the best obtainable information and testimony in a manner which indicates not only an honest effort to serve the public, but a high degree of capability, for bringing to completion such a comprehensive and, to all intents and purposes, complete instrument.

Of course, it may be found that there are trivial faults of description in the various specification of materials and in the generalizing of instruction it may not be sufficiently specific, but in every important point, such as the factors of safety, and unloading stresses, it is more perfect than anything that an American city has yet adopted, and the minor points mentioned, are probably sufficiently well covered or expected to be covered by the latitude of the good judgment of the building inspector, an officer created for the purpose of administering the ordinance and interpreting its provisions.

One Hundred Millions to be Expended.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 30.—Under the auspices of the California Promotion Committee, an official statement has just been issued, which sets forth that \$37,000,000.00 is called for by the 7,734 permits which have been issued since the fire. It is estimated by architects and contractors that fully \$100,000,000.00 will be expended in buildings during the present year. Over 200 buildings, ranging all the way from 5 to 14 stories high, are now in course of construction—to say nothing of a great number of smaller structures—or have been completed and occupied since the fire. During January 787 building permits were issued. January permits for permanent structures numbered 540. Since the fire, there has been issued 3,629 permits for permanent buildings.

Will Enlarge Columbia Building.

NEW YORK, N. Y., January 22.—Plans have been filed with the New York building department for enlarging the twelve-story Columbia office building, owned by Spencer Aldrich, at the Northeast corner of Broadway and Morris Street and extending through the block to Trinity Place. Three new fireproof stories are to be added, the Broadway front is to be remodeled, and balconies at the upper stories and the ornamental mansard at the third story are to be removed. The elevators and interior equipment will be renovated generally. The improvements are to cost \$175,000.00 according to the estimates of the architects, W. H. Youngs and F. T. Cornell.

Wisconsin Capitol Bids.

MADISON, WIS., January 29.—The Wisconsin capitol commission has decided to advertise for bids for supplying marble granite or stone for the exterior of the new \$5,000,000.00 state house, and to open the bids February 26. The material to be used will not be decided until the cost of the different kinds suggested has been ascertained and the members of the legislature have been consulted. A bill has been introduced in the legislature requiring that Wisconsin granite shall be used.

Store House of Granite.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for a two-story office and store building to be of granite, trimmed with brick at the southeast corner of Broadway and 101st Street, at a cost of \$25,000.00 for the Bloomingdale Leasing Co.

Building in Southern Cities.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 12.—The building done in the year lately closed showed relatively more stone work than in former years. The building permits in number showed a little falling off from 1905, but this is because of a lesser amount of repair work last year than in 1905. Neither year is a fair test of the hearty building progress in modern Memphis for the reason that the record in 1905 was reduced by the quarantine that extended over several months of the summer and autumn, and last year was somewhat handicapped by the tightness of money. It is probable that 1907 will surpass either year. Much work is under plan in the city and the supply market feels much stimulated. Dan C. Newton's report as building commissioner shows that the year just closed surpassed in point of valuation for work the year 1905's valuation by \$791,884.00. The permits issued for 1906 show the largest valuation in the history of the city, including 1904 when the skyscraper permits for the trust buildings were issued. A strong crusade has been inaugurated now against unsafe buildings in Memphis. The compilation of figures is as follows:

Month.	No. permits.	Valuation.
January	212	\$533,431.00
February	231	300,862.00
March	234	265,940.00
April	249	451,839.00
May	246	343,200.00
June	195	596,044.00
July	174	411,999.00
August	206	324,205.00
September	172	261,014.00
October	283	271,666.00
November	187	308,610.00
December	160	277,961.00
Total 1906	2,549	\$4,346,767.00
Total 1905	2,882	3,554,883.00

Decrease	333	
Increase		\$791,884.00

Nashville Building Operations.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 12.—The record of building permits for the city of Nashville shows a healthy increase. Two important residence suburbs, Waverly and West Nashville, the latter also an important manufacturing district, were not taken into the city until September, 1906. The record of building permits for the last three years is as follows:

1904	\$1,450,422.00
1905	2,539,136.55
1906	2,996,479.79

The record by months for 1906 was as follows:

January	\$733,931.50
February	306,005.50
March	212,751.40
April	264,848.00
May	472,005.65
June	239,969.61
July	156,293.10
August	152,778.15
September	104,467.00
October	138,865.00
November	133,865.00
December	81,405.05

Total for 1906	\$2,996,479.79
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Atlanta Building Operations.

ATLANTA, GA., January 12.—City Building Inspector F. A. Pittman has made the following compilation of permits and their valuation for the buildings in Atlanta during 1906:

Month.	No. permits.	Cost.
January	240	\$310,808.00
February	241	301,549.00
March	292	531,025.00
April	365	500,071.00
May	363	549,197.00
June	319	675,217.00
July	335	472,686.00
August	375	399,244.00
September	265	239,335.00
October	431	466,023.00
November	314	371,775.00
December	301	239,219.00

Total	3,741	\$5,156,149.00
Total valuation 1905		\$3,312,931.00

Knoxville Building Operations.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., January 12.—Knoxville in its building figures for the year recently closed shows the best year in its history, the volume of valuation in permits going above the previous record-breaking year, 1905, by over one hundred thousand dollars. For the last two years the comparative figures, valuation of permits are:

1905	\$1,148,293.00
1906	1,240,852.00

By months the building record of Knoxville for 1906 was as follows:

January	\$67,657.00
February	90,340.00
March	110,870.00
April	309,245.00
May	128,745.00
June	111,613.00
July	40,340.00
August	86,970.00
September	43,459.00
October	86,894.00
November	104,386.00
December	40,333.00

Houston Building Operations.

HOUSTON, TEX., January 12.—The building record for Houston for 1906 according to records obtained from the office of the city engineer shows an increase over the valuation of 1905. The building inspector has not completed the work of inspecting and valuing the buildings for the last month of 1906 but a fair estimate is given for these months, the figures of the above months and the total, in the following table:

January	\$124,135.00
February	92,560.00
March	243,790.00
April	153,280.00
May	140,000.00
June	167,666.00
July	128,375.00
August	135,085.00
September	159,635.00
October	197,700.00
November	110,000.00
December	135,000.00
Total	\$1,767,225.00

The total valuation for 1905 was compiled in the same way at \$1,654,086.00.

\$20,000.00 of the \$50,000.00 needed has been subscribed for a new Y. M. C. A. building at Jamestown, N. Y.

The contract for the new city hall at Casey, Ill., has been awarded to Jenkins & Benefield, of Paris, Ill., for \$25,000.00.

The Elks of Shreveport, La., will erect an Elks home at a cost of \$60,000.00. The building will contain all modern equipment.

The Board of Trade of North Tonawanda, N. Y., has passed a resolution asking that Congress appropriate \$200,000.00 for a Federal building in that city.

The Jones & Peters Construction Co., of 626 Fourteenth Street Northeast, Washington, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.00 by James I. Jones, Charles A. Peters and Samuel Grob.

It is said that the railroads entering Richmond, Va., plan the erection of a mammoth union passenger terminal. The Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia & Reading, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Southern are the roads interested.

The Rowe & Perini Construction Co., of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.00 by Bonfiglio Perini, South Framingham, Mass.; Ransome Rowe, 32 East Springfield Street, Boston, and Frederick H. Hilton, South Framingham, Mass.

Work on the construction of government buildings in North Carolina has been held up because the Secretary of the Treasury is not satisfied with the North Carolina laws in regard to Federal buildings. The complaint is made by the Treasury Department that the laws of North Carolina give the State authorities certain rights of jurisdiction on government property. The government contends that the State should vest the sole jurisdiction in the Federal government with respect to buildings and grounds.

From Our Own Correspondents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 28.—It is reported that the Medina sandstone quarry owners and operators in Orleans and Monroe Counties, N. Y., have had much to contend with in the past year on account of the scarcity of labor. Common laborers receive from \$1.60 to \$2.00, and skilled workmen are paid as high as \$2.50 a day. It is said that the companies would do a much heavier business if labor was not so scarce. It is said that the amount of business of the quarries in this district amounted to about \$500,000.00.

A building that will cost upward of \$50,000.00 will be erected by the Young Women's Christian Association of Jamestown, N. Y.

The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Canal Board of New York State to prepare plans and specifications and advertise for bids on the improved canal work, so that the Erie Canal, from the Niagara frontier to the Hudson River, may be completed at an early date.

The Board of Trade of North Tonawanda, N. Y., has requested the senators and representatives in Congress from that district to introduce a bill at Washington providing an appropriation of \$200,000.00 for a Federal building at North Tonawanda.

The common council, of Dunkirk, N. Y., has awarded the contract for the erection of a soldiers' monument in the City Hall Park to Allen & Ludwig, of Central Avenue, Dunkirk. The monument will be built in front of the Central Avenue entrance to the City Hall. The monument is a joint contribution of the common council and of the William O. Stevens Camp No. 25, Sons of Veterans.

The work of building a long 23-foot channel in rock in the Buffalo river will be completed in the spring. Col. Ward, commissioner of public works of this city, says that the work has been practically finished as far as that one plan is concerned, and he expects that the work of the contractors in the spring will be merely to put the finishing touches on the job. It makes a bill of \$450,000.00, for which the city has issued bonds. The work on the Federal Government's Improvement of Black Rock Harbor, Buffalo, will go on in the spring also. That contract is let in three sections. Work has been going on in the first section all summer. Much rock has been blasted. It is the Government's purpose to merge the Erie Canal with the harbor between Buffalo and Black Rock and make one channel of both. The new channel will then lead through to the river at Black Rock and the route to the barge canal at Tonawanda will be down the Niagara River.

The New York Central has decided to spend upward of \$3,500,000.00 in abolishing its remaining grade crossings in Buffalo. Thousands of dollars in stone, concrete and similar material is to be used in the viaducts and subways in connection with the great project. The railroad recently conferred with the Buffalo Grade Crossing Commission and came to an agreement in the matter. This city gains its point in regard to paying for work upon the right of way between streets and in return agrees to pay 10 per cent more of the expense for consequential damages. That portion of the contract which imposes upon the railroad company the expense of maintaining and keeping in repair the viaducts and subways remains unchanged. Twenty-four crossings are to be eliminated by the contract, which has been agreed to. Of this number sixteen are to be abolished by subways and eight by viaducts.

At the recent annual meeting of the Consolidated Stone Co., held at Bedford January 16, the regular officers were elected, while Capt. D. McL. McKay was added to the directory, and re-elected vice president and general manager. The general office of the company is in the Monadnock Block, Chicago. They are adding to their quarry operations and expect in 1907 to operate on a larger scale than ever before.

AROUND SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., February 1.—The number of building permits issued during the month of January was the largest in the history of the office of the Superintendent of Buildings. The outlook for building in 1907 is good in spite of the high prices of building material.

The building stone men are not as cheerful as they might be for several reasons. In the first place, the stone cutters are organized into strong unions and demand 50 cents an hour for their labor, working eight hours a day. The union has made a new rule that, beginning April 1, the proprietors of stone yards must furnish the hammers. This may cause some trouble as some of the stone yard men say they will refuse the demand. One building stone man was heard to say that he makes more money when times are dull than when there is a rush. One difficulty here is that Syracuse architects specify all kinds of stone and the dealers have to buy here and there, which is more expensive than buying a quantity of one quarry.

Exterior marble work is becoming more common in new buildings of a public nature. The increase in this is enormous and the marble men are having all the work they can attend to.

Adam F. Neils, 337 W. Jefferson Street, will do the cut stone work on the North Side High School using Onondaga limestone. Henry Ryan has the general contract and will sublet the marble, slate and blackboard work.

Delaney & Soule, monument dealers, are entering the interior marble work line and have been bidders on some local work. Their monument business has been excellent the past year, having turned out to be the best year they ever had. They have just placed a carload of Gouverneur marble with the Watertown Marble Co.

Walser Bros. have put in a Junior Dallet surfacer.

E. J. Stearns is doing an extensive interior marble job at the First National Bank.

The Syracuse Mantel, Tile and Marble Co. have begun work on a big stairway at the dry goods store of Hunter-Tuppen Co. They have just finished the Leroy Hotel at Watertown.

There will be considerable marble work in the new Huyler's confectionery store and the Bijou Theater in South Salina Street.

Conrad Arnold has been running his yard all winter on small jobs, but he is rather pessimistic at the outlook for the building stone men. Several new buildings have been planned here but other material is to be used than stone.

Charles Thomas and John Crabtree are both busy, the latter being still occupied on the new State armory.

The contract for granite for the new soldiers and sailors' monument has not been let, and Syracuse dealers are wondering if they will ever get a show. Architect Charles H. Blackall, of Boston, in behalf of the sculptor, will advertise for proposals which must be submitted to the Syracuse committee for approval. J. C. Sanborn, a well known marble dealer of this city, says that Barre granite should be used in the monument, and if the cost was not an important factor Quincy granite should be used.

"Some granites are very hard and close grained," says Mr. Sanborn, "Others are coarse, porous and soft. These facts can be learned by taking a block of each in a 6-inch cube, weighing each, and immersing them in water for a period, and then removing and weighing again. This test will prove which granite has the greatest life. The coarse and porous variety will absorb the greatest amount of water."

PITTSBURG AND VICINITY.

PITTSBURG, PA., January 27.—Up until three or four weeks ago, there was but little dropping off in the amount of business done in stone, as the early winter has been remarkably warm and open. Several weeks of cold weather, however, have been sufficient to close up the majority of the quarries, and contractors who have heavy masonry work that they are desirous of completing even through the winter weather, find it difficult in some cases to get the required amount of cut and rough stone. For this reason, although Pittsburgh is in the midst of one of the best sources of this material, large shipments are being imported from other districts.

The outlook for the coming summer is one of the brightest that this vicinity has ever had, and on account of the large amount of heavy con-

struction work planned on railroads and street railway lines, it is believed that the demand will more than consume the local supply.

L. Malson, proprietor of the Sharon Marble & Granite Works, has moved to his new buildings at 13 Railroad Street, that city. The plant has been equipped with modern cutting tools, and other mechanical equipment, making it one of the most modern in the western part of the State.

Representatives of both concerns interested, met in Pittsburg, and closed a deal whereby the property and plant, owned and operated a short distance from Connellsville, Pa., by the Zanchi Stone Co., of that city, has been leased to the Fayette Sand and Stone Co., also operating in the vicinity of Connellsville. The consideration and terms of the lease have been withheld by both parties interested, and no details have been given.

S. G. Whaley, secretary of the Ridgway Sand Stone Co., has called a meeting of the stockholders for the election of officers and directors for the present year. The meeting will be held at the general offices of the company at Ridgway, Pa. Improvement plans will then be taken up.

M. O. Shindedecker, of Grove City, Pa., has purchased the marble works formerly conducted at Rock Grove, Pa., by the late J. A. Downing. The business will, in the future be carried on under the name of the Franklin Granite and Marble Works. They are located near Franklin, Pa.

At the Burley Marble and Granite Works at California, Pa., an additional 6 h. p. gasoline engine has been installed to run the cutting and polishing machines. The firm is doing a large amount of fine monument work and additional machinery for granite work will be installed during the spring and early summer.

H. G. Strohmeier, of Centre Hall, Pa., has just completed a fine shaft in Pine Hall Cemetery over the grave of Henry B. Hartswick. It is of the finest gray and white granite.

C. L. Torrence, of Clearfield, Pa., is filling an order for about \$2,000.00 worth of marble tombstones, monuments, etc., for the Barnesboro Cemetery, at Barnesboro, Pa.

Pittsburg and Allegheny will need large quantities of Belgian block for the streets this year, and as practically all of this block comes from the B. & F. Quarries in the Ligonier Valley, a busy year is looked for at these operations.

NASHVILLE AND THE SOUTHEAST.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 2.—Chief Mine Inspector R. A. Shiftlett, of Tennessee, recently made a report here indicating that Tennessee was the fourth state in the Union in the production of marble, and the percentage of marble of this state used for interior decorations was larger than that of any other state.

W. B. McMullen, of Knoxville, has been here in the interest of the erection of a marble pagoda in the Knox County courthouse yard at Knoxville. The history of the pagoda is interesting. It was built in 1897. The Centennial Commission of Knoxville, comprising a large number of ladies, and the Knox County court appropriated \$1,000.00 for a marble exhibit. The ladies raised the remainder and the pagoda was built and sent to Atlanta, and lastly to St. Louis. On the way back from St. Louis, it was in a wreck and was broken. The remains are now stored in Mr. McMullen's yards at Knoxville. It will cost about \$3,000.00 to make the repairs.

The Simmers Stone and Monument Co., of Mobile, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital of \$7,000.00. The incorporators are: James K. Simmers, Herman Stemerding, J. W. Phillips, H. T. Inge, J. D. Terrell, Stewart Brooks and W. G. Austin, of Mobile.

The Pulaski Marble and Granite Co., of Pulaski, Tenn., was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.00 by J. H. Ragsdale, W. P. Hart, W. R. Hunter, E. P. Carter and R. J. Ragsdale.

The entire plant of the Tennessee Producers' Marble Co., at Knoxville, Tenn., is now being operated by electric power, the steam power plant being shut down. Four motors of a combined capacity of 270 h. p. have been put in operation, the power being supplied by the Knoxville Railway and Light Co.

A charter for the Black Diamond Slate Co. has been filed in Tennessee. The company owns slate lands in Monroe County, East Tennessee. The purpose is to operate a slate quarry. Most of the incorporators are from Knoxville. They are: L. C. Houk, J. W. Barnett, Jr., Will R. Henderson, A. Y. Burrows and W. E. McLaughlin.

CLEVELAND AND NORTHERN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O. January 25.—Preparations are being made at most of the quarries and stone producing plants in this section for the spring opening which will probably take place next month. There is scarcely a company which is not stripping large sections for new working grounds this year. During these slack weeks many of the firms are taking advantage of the time to make needed repairs as well as extensions to their plants for increased capacity. It is confidently expected that 1901 will be the banner year in the production of stone in Northern Ohio.

Already good contracts are in sight. The Malone Co. figures on capturing the stone contract for the erection of a new courthouse at Ironton, O., which is to cost \$160,000.00. Ironton is the county seat of Lawrence County and a structure of Ohio sandstone will be erected there this year.

There is also a courthouse at Maysville, N. Y., which is to be constructed of Ohio sandstone. Cleveland stone companies have been asked to bid. A new convent is being erected this year at Canton, O., by the Sisters of the Holy Humility of Mary which is to cost \$250,000.00 and which is to consist of sandstone and brick. The general contract has been let to William F. Taush, of Cleveland, who has sublet the sandstone contract to the Columbia Stone Co., also of this city. In addition to these contracts there are a number of minor ones which indicate that the year is to be a busy one for the stone dealers of this section.

Preparations are being made for the paving of twenty-five miles of Cleveland streets this year and fifty miles of curbing will be needed. The curbstone industry is going ahead by leaps and bounds for communities, no matter how small, are beginning to realize the value of paved streets with neat, substantial curbstones.

Cleveland stone men are wrought up over the fight which is being made for the use of sandstone instead of granite in the new county courthouse, a structure which is to cost about \$4,000,000.00. A building commission had decided in favor of the use of Massachusetts granite and had even let the contract to Andrew Dall & Son, of Cleveland, for the stone work when they were stopped by an injunction in the county court. Owing to some alleged irregularity in the bid of the Messrs. Dall the contract has been held invalid by the county court. The decision has been appealed and the case is now in the United States Supreme Court. Not only will this action determine the use of granite in the courthouse, but in many other large public buildings which are to constitute the Mall of the proposed group plan.

Now that the granite bid has been sidetracked the Cleveland sandstone men and their friends are waging an active campaign in favor of the use of a home product, Ohio sandstone. A committee of prominent citizens have taken it upon themselves in the interest of home industry to back the campaign. Friends of Ohio sandstone claim that it is quite as durable and resistant to the weather as granite and very much less affected by heat than granite. It is claimed that the use of sandstone in the group plan will save the taxpayers of the county an aggregate of \$3,000,000.00 as well as providing labor for people at home who will spend their money with local merchants. In the courthouse alone it is claimed that a saving of \$800,000.00 can be effected by the use of sandstone.

The Ohio Stone Co. has had its largest mill running all winter, shutting down for a few days only to make necessary repairs. The new mill constructed last fall and operated until well on in January will resume operations March 1 to get out stock for orders which are already beginning to arrive in numbers. New derricks and several new channeling machines will probably be secured for the extra territory which is to be opened up.

The Cleveland Stone Co. is overhauling its many plants and preparing for a big year's business. The curbstone department is busy and the grindstone section has been going full blast all winter. The demand for grindstones seems to be increasing at a phenomenal rate in this territory. One or two of the stone cutting mills were shut down for a portion of January to make needed repairs.

George H. Worthington, president of the Cleveland Stone Co. and many other Cleveland industries, has suddenly been elevated to a new place in the hall of fame. He is now "gum king." Mr. Worthington has been elected president of the American Chicle Co., which is known as the gum trust. Mr. Worthington succeeds W. J. White.

Charles W. McCormick, secretary of the Cleveland Stone Co., was confined to his home several weeks in January from a serious attack of rheumatism. Much of the active management of the big concern will devolve upon the shoulders of Mr. McCormick, now that President Worthington has entered other lines.

The marble business in Cleveland is rather brisk, notwithstanding the slack season the trade usually experiences at this time of the year. The outlook for this year is bright. There are a number of good contracts in sight, the furnishing of the marble for the new Federal building being the largest. This will require several hundred thousand dollars worth of marble, and a number of local firms are preparing to bid on the job. Architects of the building say that bids will be considered in another month or two. The magnificent big building is almost under roof, though the builders say it will require two years more time to finish the interior, so elaborate are the plans.

Joseph Carabelli, the monument builder, has been busy during the past month setting up the pedestal for the new Goethe-Schiller monument, which is being erected by German citizens. The first pedestal was broken while being taken out of the quarries. The new one has arrived, however, and during the past month was set in place. The dedication of the statue will take place during the early spring.

The Cuyahoga Marble and Granite Co. reports an active month's business. The concern is preparing to add some new machinery early in the spring to meet its increased demand for space and facilities.

J. Brogini & Bros., marble dealers, also report a brisk winter business. This concern handles a regular line of monuments and is contemplating the possibility of an enlarged plant within the next few months.

H. E. Adams, manager of the Independent Stone Co., with head offices in Cleveland, reports that operations at the company's quarries will be resumed about March 15. The past few weeks have been spent in overhauling and repairing machinery and in stripping new ground for spring work.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 1.—The continual rains of the past month, coupled with snow at intervals, has held up stone work of every description.

One of the busiest architects just now is J. F. Shebley, Fourth and Main Streets, who has among his plans an apartment house for Maurice Cohn at Fourth and Hill Streets; an apartment house for Miss McGill at First and Hill Streets, an apartment house at First and Magnolia Streets and a Catholic school at Jackson and Green Streets.

Peter & Burghard Stone Co. report: "Business good and we are running full force, with the exception of a few days we closed down to make repairs. Our Mr. Warren has just returned from the East, where in New York he closed the contract for the cut stone and marble for the First National Bank, a twelve-story office building to be erected at Montgomery, Ala., and he also secured a government job while in Philadelphia. Prospects for this year are bright and we expect to have our large plant running over-time before many weeks."

The plant of J. Diebold & Sons, Sixteenth and Arbogast Streets, has been closed down to overhaul the equipment, but they expect to be in shape, again during the next two weeks. Business is quiet at this time, though many inquiries are in hand for spring work.

At the monumental works of J. H. Peters & Co., 925 East Broadway, G. C. Wetstein reports prospects good for future business, but says that the weather at this time has a material influence upon the general trade.

Joseph H. Gernert, of the J. H. Gernert Monumental Works, 640 East Jefferson Street, advises that it is practically impossible to set up monuments in local cemeteries owing to the wet weather; that he has plenty of orders in hand, on which he is working, with a view to setting them up as soon as the weather permits.

Blatz & Krebs Stone Co., Fourteenth and Walnut Streets, advise that their business has been affected by the weather conditions; however, their full force is kept busy on the orders in hand which will be delivered and put in place at the first signs of clear weather.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 27.—In 1906 building operations were very active in this city and the surrounding country. It was a year of unprecedented prosperity and building and prosperity go hand in hand. The tide of immigration has been southward for some time, and with the coming of new people with capital new enterprises spring up, which mean new offices, new factories and new homes. All this means building in abundance. The only draw back has been the scarcity of building material and the scarcity of labor. But with all these hindrances there has been a goodly array of handsome residences erected and many are under way. The first twelve-story sky scraper has been completed and occupied during the year, and others are under construction.

It is strange that a people who would have the courage to settle in a cypress swamp, a semi-sea marsh, and build houses so substantial that many of them have withstood the ravages of time for over 100 years, should be so slow to take up the modern methods of building. But they have hesitated until other cities have tried and found the modern methods worth while. It may be that the architects of the past decade have something to do with it. They are progressive up-to-date men, and the old city with its quaint borrowed ways, is becoming the city beautiful, as well as the city modern and substantial. There is a lot of sentiment though among the long time residents of New Orleans, and it is doubtful if they ever see an old pile come down to make way for modern progress, but they heave a sigh that is akin to sorrow, if not of regret. But it is now an almost daily occurrence that the old time houses are being torn away to make room for some big steel structure. The sound of the pile driver is heard early and late, sending the big pine poles down fifty and sixty feet into the earth.

The foundations are now being driven for the Canal and Louisiana bank. The steel work of Maison Blanche was being placed in September and the work is well under way. It is to be a 15-story building. Along with new buildings have been some handsome fronts. Among others was the elaborately carved front of the New Orleans Stock Exchange. While not large, it is one of the most costly and artistic in the city.

Another costly building that will be commenced during 1907 will be the city hall annex. Possibly it would be better to say a new city hall, of which the present building will be the annex. The old building, while a handsome structure, is not large enough to accommodate the various departments of the city government. The result is that thousands of dollars are paid out annually for office rent. Allison Owen's plans have been accepted. It will be six stories high. The bids have not been advertised for yet, for all the preliminaries have not been taken before such a step is permissible.

The contract will be let in a few days for the erection of the new First Baptist church at St. Charles and Delachaise Streets. It will be 121x63 feet. The outside will be of steel gray pressed brick and Bedford stone.

Another handsome church will be the Palmer Memorial, in memory of Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, a Presbyterian minister. The plans of Francis J. McDowell were accepted. The exterior will be of Bedford stone for all tracery and wall surface above the base. The base, the weatherings of the buttresses and the cappings will be of gray granite. The interior arch columns and jambs will be of Bedford stone. The vaults over the auditorium and entrance point will be of equestrian tiles. The floors will be of tenazzo with bands of marble.

The Baronne Improvement Co. has let the contract for the erection of a ten-story building at Baronne and Gravier Streets that will cost \$225,000.00. Carey Bros. have the contract. The piling is being driven now.

Marks Isaacs has accepted the plans for a residence on St. Charles Avenue that will cost \$75,000.00. It will be of stone and marble and will be handsomely finished in the interior.

The Harmony Club has decided to have its club house made over on the inside at a cost of \$100,000.00.

Every architect in town is busy and scarcely has time to cover all the work offered, and every furnisher of building material has had hard work to keep the contractors supplied.

MEMPHIS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 2.—The various marble firms about town indicate their expectation for a large amount of work on the buildings that will go up here this spring. The million dollar court house job will be the occasion for the use of considerable marble. Some marble work has been used in the Goodwyn Institute now being completed. The banking houses that will build new homes here will use much marble and many orders will be shipped for this class of work to neighboring towns.

Morris Bros., on South Main Street, have some large contracts in hand. Morris Bros. are furnishing some monumental work over at Chickamauga Park for the Alabama division. This class of work has to be exact and it is generally quite handsome. The firm within the week has received from Italy the monument of Jim Hill, a noted negro politician of the State of Mississippi, that is being raised by the negroes of that state to his memory, and that will stand full life size in one of the cemeteries in that state.

Morris Bros. did much of the marble work on the Tennessee Trust Building, one of the principal sky-scrapers here. They do considerable vault work among other jobs having built the vault that stands in Elmwood and in which the remains of C. W. Schulte, the Memphis banker, who committed suicide this week at Battle Creek, Mich., will rest. The quarry of the firm is in the southeastern part of the city and the display rooms just below the Grand Opera House on South Main.

At Little Rock, the display windows of Monahan & Steinert, 412-414 West Markham St., are among the most attractive of any marble concern in that state. Italian marble figures of various kinds and sizes are on display. They also have on hand dark and light Barre granite, Arkansas granite and Italian and American marble.

There is reputed to be a large demand for cut stone work in Oklahoma City, Okla. James Lowrie has done much of the work that has been put up there. Mr. Lowrie uses Cedar Park, Texas, oolite stone in nearly all of his contracts. He has a force of twenty-five men at work in his yards in Oklahoma City. Among the buildings in that thriving Western metropolis where he has had the stone contracts are: Illinois Hotel; J. W. Jenkins & Sons Music Co.'s building; Oklahoma County courthouse; the Catholic church and the Oklahoma Wholesale Grocery Co. Mr. Lowrie has recently put in a new stone sawmill.

The Kellogg Marble Co. is having a new building erected for its use at Carthage, Mo. It will be fitted up especially for the monumental business. The building will be 50 x 80 feet. Traveling cranes, a pneumatic plant and polishing outfits have been ordered and the building will be ready for occupancy about March 1.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 26.—The winter has been rather severe—exceptionally so in the Northwest where the fall of snow has been heavy and storms unusually numerous. But in spite of the fact, the prospects for building are exceptionally good, and promise a good season to come. The stone masons' union in Minneapolis, has announced that wages for 1907 will be on a minimum of fifty cents an hour, for eight hours, with time and a half for over-time, and double time for Sundays and holidays. The scale is no different from last year. The information states that brick work in basements connected with stone work and chimneys in frame buildings may be done by either brick layers or stone masons, but where there are 8,000 or more brick in any one basement, and they are laid by stone masons, their pay shall be the regular scale of the brick layers' union.

The William Penn Stone Co., of Superior, Wis., sent friends and customers a serviceable and attractive leather desk calendar.

The Minnesota Mahogany Granite Co., of Minneapolis, will develop a new quarry of granite at Montevideo, Minn. The company also proposes to establish a polishing plant, probably in the Midway district between Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Co., which has maintained headquarters for the sale of its Kettle River stone, coming from the Kettle River between the Twin Cities and Lake Superior, in Chicago, has moved the headquarters to Minneapolis, and C. E. Haldemann, who has had charge of the Chicago office, will hereafter be found at 243-245 Se-

curity Bank Building, Minneapolis, corner Fourth Street and Second Avenue South.

The Green Stone Co., of St. Paul, has in its office in St. Paul an attractive pedestal turned from Kasota stone.

The Minneapolis Brick and Tile Co. is building a brick drying house at its plant at Camden Place, North Minneapolis.

The success of the Minnesota State Association of Builders' Exchanges has prompted a move in North Dakota on the part of the exchanges and contractors, to form a somewhat similar association of all the contractors of the State. The suggestion has been well received and gives hope that it will be successfully carried out. The Fargo Exchange is taking the lead in the matter.

There are several buildings in prospect for the forthcoming season, and the prospect for cut stone work seems to be about as good as for the season of 1906, when stone dealers everywhere reported good work.

The monument business has been generally good for the past season, and the winter canvassing has been fairly productive, although much of the work will not be tied up on contract until spring. The Northwest has been more prosperous, and that usually means a willingness to spend money in various ways, and in them the monument business gets its share.

The severe winter has tied up freight movements generally, especially in North Dakota, and it is almost impossible to get any freight moved to that State. There will be an immense amount of goods accumulated for shipment, and the result will be that when traffic is back to normal conditions, the materials like monuments and building materials which are not perishable, nor in immediate demand, will be allowed to wait. Freight movements will be belated during the spring, in consequence.

THE WEST COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 19.—The new year opened with prospects of being the banner year in building construction in the history of San Francisco. Although severe rain storms have occurred at intervals during the past few weeks progress is being made on outdoor work between showers. Much inside finishing work is going on as usual and many stores and office structures have recently been completed, ready for occupancy. The lull in the actual use of construction materials owing to delay of work by the rains has resulted in some accumulation of stocks, especially lumber, which was scarce and high. For the first time in a year there is more lumber on hand in San Francisco than is needed for immediate consumption. The lack of sufficient wharf facilities since the big fire has prevented the prompt discharging of lumber cargoes from the north, and many vessels are lying in the bay awaiting their turn to dock. This condition has weakened the market and only the unprecedentedly high freight rates prevent a drop in lumber prices.

The Security Savings Bank Building, at 316 Montgomery Street, has been thoroughly repaired and the handsome front, of marble, which withstood the earthquake and fire with little damage, now shows no signs of the catastrophe, which destroyed the adjoining buildings.

The Raymond Granite Co. and the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Co. are improving the plants at their respective quarries near Raymond, Cal., in anticipation of the biggest construction year in the history of San Francisco and the State of California. The latter company has a big contract for supplying all of the granite needed for the walls of the new San Francisco custom house. The massive concrete foundations and piers of the building, which is to cost more than \$1,000,000.00, are completed. The new Alaska Building under construction, will have the first three of its twelve stories faced with granite from the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Co.'s quarries.

Pernan & Wickman, of Rocklin, Placer County, Cal., have been awarded a contract amounting to \$35,000.00 for the granite to be used in the construction of the great dry dock at the Mare Island navy yard at Vallejo, Cal.

The State Board of Harbor Commissioners has awarded a contract for furnishing, delivering and placing rock for raising to grade the sunken portions of the seawall on the waterfront of San Francisco in accordance with the specifications by the chief engineer of the board. It is estimated that 8,500 tons will be required for this work.

The rock must not be subject to decomposition or disintegration by the action of the sea water or air.

Further details have been learned as to the plans for the Army Transport depot with the necessary wharves and breakwaters on the north water-front in San Francisco. The government engineers are about ready to begin construction of the stone breakwater extending nearly a quarter of a mile into the bay from the Fort Mason reservation, and costing with other improvements, \$1,500,000.00. Of this sum \$750,000.00 is already available, and Major E. F. Cheatham, who has direct charge of the construction work, is only waiting for orders from Washington to begin operations. The plan which Federal authorities are now considering provides for the construction of a stone breakwater running on a line nearly parallel with Laguna Street and starting from the shore at the extreme northwest corner of the Fort Mason reservation. If this plan is approved by the Quartermaster General and the Secretary of War, the breakwater and the two wharves will be built in the form of the letter F. At the end of the breakwater the first wharf, running east and west, will be constructed. Nearer shore at a sufficient distance from the first to give plenty of room, a second wharf will be built paralleling the first. This will provide dock room for four transports at the same time. Three will be protected from the currents and waves of the gate by the breakwater, and the fourth may anchor inside or dock along the north side of the outside wharf in fair weather.

Major Cheatham will have supervision of the construction of supply warehouses, and the administration building for the use of the quartermaster and his assistants, and five residences for officers. To build the warehouses and administration buildings in accordance with the present plans it will be necessary to fill in a considerable area, probably two blocks, lying east of Laguna street, and between Lewis and Beach Streets. Soundings of the projected breakwater and wharf sites have been taken, and it is discovered that a large amount of dredging will be necessary. At the north end of the breakwater the ebb-tide depth is a trifle less than twenty feet. An area aggregating several acres will therefore have to be dredged in the vicinity of the wharves to permit the entrance of the transports, which, when loaded, draw about 26 feet. By building the government breakwater at the extreme northwestern point of the Fort Mason reservation the entire water frontage of the government's property will be protected and will form a safe anchorage for vessels of all classes.

Senator George C. Perkins, of California, in reply to a query from Governor Pardee, of California asking the reason why stone quarried in this State is not used more extensively in the construction of the state's Federal buildings, stated that the fault lies entirely with the owners of California quarries. Complaint had been that, while the state contains stone and marble, many federal buildings in the state have been constructed of imported stone. The stone for the new post office in Los Angeles was brought from Wyoming and Arizona. The Senator's letter states in part: "It is apparently the fault of the owners of California quarries that the native stone is not used more. As all federal buildings are built under contract, the successful contractor gets the work in consequence of bidding lower than others, and if stone outside the state is used it is apparently because such materials can be secured at less cost than similar native materials. There is no question that we have abundant building stone of first quality, and I should like to see it universally used in our state. But when it is, as it appears to be, a matter of bids, it would seem that the whole matter lies in the hands of the owners of our quarries."

Lieutenant Colonel Roessler, in charge of the Portland United States Engineer Corps, and who has direction over the construction of the Columbia river jetty, is still awaiting the war department's approval of his proposed repairs to portions of the jetty before beginning active work. The principal winter work to be done will consist in the repair of the trestle and runway from the actual shore line to the sea end of Clatsop spit. With this stretch of trestling in good shape and other minor repairs to the tramway completed the engineering corps will be in a position to resume the extension of the jetty proper immediately upon receipt of advice of the further appropriation which is expected to be granted at the next session of Congress.

Granite.

IN THE BARRE DISTRICT.

BARRE, Vt., January 21.—A new granite manufacturing firm has just been organized in Barre, to be known as the Star Granite Co. It is composed of three of Barre's best known carvers, G. Valli, E. Dunghi and C. Lamperti. Mr. Valli, who is secretary and treasurer of the company, is an expert letter cutter and carver of moulding. Mr. Dunghi is one of the best all-around carvers in town and was a teacher in the Barre Drawing School for three years. Mr. Lamperti is a famous carver and is perhaps the best known of the three. He has been employed by E. L. Smith & Co. for the past fourteen years. The Star Granite Co. has leased shed room at the plant of E. Abblatte & Bros., and will do all classes of monumental work.



JOHN G. McLEOD.

The partnership under the name of the George Stratton Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent, Henry A. Phelps retiring from the company and George Stratton continuing the granite manufacturing business under his own name. Mr. Stratton will collect all bills and pay all debts of the George Stratton Co.

A happy wedding took place this month when Golda H. Douglass was united in marriage to Miss Anna Bau, one of Barre's most attractive young ladies. Mr. Douglass is well known to the granite trade, being at the present time office manager for the Eclat Granite Co. He formerly traveled among the retail trade, representing Emslie & McLeod and also the Columbian Marble Co.

The granite business of the late Hiram M. Laird, of St. Johnsbury, is for sale. Mr. Laird having died a little over a month ago. There are two Ingersoll-Sargent air compressors, 20 kits of tools, ten Whitcomb Bros. polishing machines, three shed derricks, one large grindstone, one large yard derrick, two Oldham surfacers, fifteen pneumatic tools, two plug drills and a large amount of supplies, besides a lot of Barre granite rough stock. The business has been very successful, consisting of a large retail trade in the local field and a good wholesale trade also.

Clinton George Moore, the popular local manager of C. S. Baldwin & Co., of Zanesville, O., was married during the holidays to Miss Ella Grace

Sutton, of Hillsdale, Mich. The newly wedded pair came to Barre several days ago and were given a rousing welcome by about 150 of the groom's gentlemen friends who gave them a serenade, not very musical but lots of it, and then presented them with beautiful easy chairs. Then three rousing cheers were given for "Michigan" and another three for "Ohio."

Alderman Frank H. Burke, of Barbee Bros., is spending this month among the Western retail dealers.

H. A. Bowers, the British representative of the R. C. Bowers Granite Co., of Montpelier, with headquarters in London, is visiting his brother, R. C. Bowers, in Montpelier this month.

D. K. Lillie, of Montpelier, moved this month from his old shed to his new plant near Sweeney Bros. The new shed is one of the largest and best equipped in Montpelier. It is 40x226 feet and will accommodate four gangs of cutters. The building was formerly one end of the immense shed owned by Sweeney Bros., and was moved to its present location near by.

Burke Bros. have installed a new Ingersoll-Rand air compressor this month and are making preparations for a busy season this spring.

One of the most important quarry deals that has taken place in Barre in a long time was transacted this month when the Wells, Lamson & Co.'s light quarry was sold to a new corporation organized under the name of the Wells-Lamson Quarry Co., with a capital stock of \$120,000.00. In addition to this famous quarry the company has also bought the farm of Merrill Eastman, adjoining the other property and consisting of 65 acres of good quarry land. The latter was sold for \$12,000.00, but the price paid for the Wells & Lamson quarry is not made public. The Merrill property has not been developed except in one small opening. The purchasers and members of this new corporation are the Jones Bros. Co., E. L. Smith & Co., John G. McLeod and Angus A. Smith. The Wells & Lamson quarry is of light stock and was opened about fifteen years ago. It contains some of the best Barre granite. The purchase consists of about fourteen acres, of which about three have been opened. It is on the line of the Barre railroad. The incorporators of the new company have organized and the following officers have been elected: President, H. J. M. Jones; vice president, Angus A. Smith; secretary and treasurer, John E. Smith; superintendent, John G. McLeod. They will have their main office in this city. The members of this company are all leaders in the granite business. Mr. Jones is the well known general manager of all the immense interests of the Jones Bros. Co. in Barre. E. L. Smith & Co. have long been one of the leading monumental quarry and manufacturing concerns in America and their famous quarries are known wherever Barre granite has been introduced. As for John G. McLeod, the superintendent, he has been one of the most successful active quarry superintendents that has been developed in Barre. He first gained his reputation as superintendent of the Boutwell quarries where he was employed for several years. About two years ago the quarry of Libusant, Innes & Cruickshank was to be disposed of, owing to the death of Mr. Cruickshank, and the consequent settlement of his estate. It was at this time that Mr. McLeod, in company with Alexander Innes, bought the quarry in equal partnership. Mr. McLeod at once became superintendent of the newly purchased property and he accomplished wonders there in a short time, putting the quarry right on the top round of the ladder. It was put into such shape that when the Consolidated Quarry Co. was organized a year ago they wanted this quarry as a part of their holdings and they got it, becoming the owners thereof last spring. Mr. McLeod continued as superintendent for the new company until the present month, when he became superintendent of the Wells & Lamson quarry, of which he is now one of the owners. The Wells & Lamson quarry is a first class light and medium quarry, with all the modern improvements, and with the capital that is now back of it there will be something doing there at once that will interest the monumental granite trade of the United States.

It is with regret that the trade learns of the prospective retirement from the granite business of Edward P. Coleman, the efficient manager of the Wetmore & Morse Granite Co. Mr. Coleman has been offered and has practically accepted the position of general manager of the Great Northern Power Co., of Duluth, Minn. This company was recently organized and is developing the water power of northern Minnesota. The position of

ferred Mr. Coleman is lucrative and is a high compliment to his ability. His successor with the Wetmore & Morse Co. has not been appointed.

As to the trade conditions in Barre this month it can not be said that business is rushing, for, in the first place, there is a small army of stone cutters all looking for jobs, and that is the best known indication that business is slack. Nevertheless there is no doubt that there is a large amount of work already let in Barre for spring delivery and that Barre will be as busy this spring as it ever has been. No one seems to be ready to begin on spring orders in January and there is never any amount of rush orders during this month. The weather also has contributed its share to the general indisposition to do anything in January that can be put off to another day. December and January have broken the almanac records all to pieces. Most of this month has been marked by the thermometer going down to 30 degrees below zero and more. In fact, one town not far from here recorded a temperature of 54 degrees below zero one morning this month. Do you people in the Sunny South blame the Vermont granite men for making January one long Sabbath day? With all these drawbacks it seems there is not much that can be said in the Barre letter to ROCK PRODUCTS this month. It can be said, however, that the prospects are that the coming spring and summer will be fully the equal of last year in the volume of business and the greatest difficulty that will stand in the way of eclipsing last year will be the impossibility of securing any more granite cutters. It may be said, too, that most of the contracts that have been let thus far are for small work. In fact, there has been a noticeable dropping off of the demand for elaborate private monuments for some time. It may just as well be so, too, for most of the firms who have taken big work at prevailing prices heretofore, have been getting into line and the purchaser will soon have to pay a respectable price for a large monument in the same proportion that he pays for a small one.

Novelli & Calcagni are advertising for bids on the erection of their new cutting shed, which will be started in the spring.

The Drew Daniels Granite Co., of Waterbury, has secured a new superintendent, Harry Perry, who has been connected with granite companies in New York and Massachusetts.

An action in tort has been brought by Mrs. C. D. Sterling against J. B. Campbell, the ad damnum being set up at \$5,000.00 and the case being based on the allegation of false representation in the sale of stock in the United States Granite and Construction Co. A body writ execution was served on the defendant by Deputy Sheriff Slayton. The case is returnable in Washington County Court within forty-two days. This concern is the one which has claimed to control the largest quarries and stone sheds in the country. They may have made some people who are far away believe it.

The engine furnishing power for the numerous firms in the Bokle circle broke down this month and caused the firms to shut down for several days.

It appears that there is likely to be an improvement in the railroad facilities here. The Barre committee have succeeded in getting the Central Vermont railroad officials to legally agree to a great many improvements, and in a recent conference with the chief officials of the road the latter ordered another gang of train men to Barre and a new 60-foot turntable. They also said that they had orders in for 500 new flat cars, and that they were making thirty new ones at their own shops. It developed in the conference that the average daily receipt of the C. V. in rough granite stock is about twenty carloads, and that the average shipment of finished work is about twenty carloads. This is, of course, exclusive of the large amount received and shipped by the Barre railroad and M. & W. R. railroad.

Mayor William Barclay, of Barclay Bros., has been an honest, conscientious and hard working

chief executive of the city of Barre for the past three years. He has greatly improved the streets, the fire department and other public institutions and reduced the public indebtedness. Whatever opponents there have been to his policy, they all agree that Mayor Barclay has been an honest, fearless, and straightforward public official. He retires this year and will not be a candidate for re-election. In his retiring message he says in part: "During the year of 1906 the principal industry of quarrying and cutting granite was one of the best in our history. No idle granite cutters walked our streets, but a good many more would have been employed if they could have been found. The result was that many contracts had to be refused, as help could not be obtained to get them ready on time. Our manufacturers were greatly delayed during the past year in getting away their work owing to the scarcity of cars. It seems to have been much the same all over the country. The railroads were not prepared to meet the prosperity and increased business that took place all through the different states, so we were not alone in the difficulty. According to reports, the Western people were worse off than we in the East. It is gratifying to know that measures are being taken to increase this in the future. Several new granite plants have been built, showing the confidence our manufacturers have in the future of the granite industry. Several new firms have started up, most of them composed of our Italian citizens. I hope they will be as successful in business as they are as workmen, and in advancing the welfare of the city."

Lower Insurance Rates.

The matter of a local fire insurance company that was taken up by the Barre Granite Manufacturers' Association a year ago to get more reasonable rates on granite plants, has borne fruit and a new local company chartered by the recent state legislature has been formally organized and is now doing business. The necessary issue of stock was considerably more than subscribed. The company is to be run on purely mutual lines and is composed of the leading business men of Barre, embracing all classes of local property. The officers elected are: F. G. Howland, president; H. G. Woodruff, vice president; C. N. Barbee, second vice president; R. G. Robinson, secretary; H. W. Scott, treasurer, and Thomas H. Cave, Jr., auditor. The rates will be the same as other prevailing mutual rates.

Along with the sale of the Wells & Lamson quarry goes the sale of the Wells & Lamson cutting shed. This concern was once one of the

biggest and most successful in Barre, and was operated by George Lamson and James K. Pirie. After the death of Mr. Lamson the property was divided by Mr. Pirie taking over the famous dark quarries, and the Lamson heirs taking the cutting plant and the light quarries. The heirs organized themselves into the Wells & Lamson Co. and have conducted their end of the business for the past four years. The quarries were sold early in the month to the combination referred to elsewhere in this letter, and later the cutting plant was transferred to F. G. Howland. From him, Eugene Glysson has leased the shed and bought all the stock and contracts in hand, so that all customers will need have no anxiety about their orders being filled promptly and satisfactorily, as Mr. Glysson is one of the most competent men in the business.

Ross C. Adams, the well known retail dealer, of Lexington, Ky., has been in town this month.

The Excelsior Granite Co. reports plenty of work on hand, including several large jobs for spring delivery. This firm started about two years ago and has built up a nice business.

Chas. Bianchi & Sons have a large amount of nice work under the hammer, including three large vaults, ten carloads of which have already been shipped. The roof stones for these are each 22x6x1-7, and the three are exactly alike.

C. W. McMillan & Son report business as rather quiet just now, but that a lot of orders are coming in that makes the prospect good for a busy spring.

Littlejohn, Milne & Adgers are putting in a new surfacing machine made by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.

Stephen & Gerrard have just installed an additional Ingersoll-Rand air compressor to supply air for more tools, and they have also installed a new 40 h. p. electric motor, all of which are now in working order and ready to take care of all the spring business that may come along.

One of the most successful of all the business concerns of Barre is that of Trow & Holden, manufacturers of the Barre pneumatic tool, and all kinds of granite working tools. Mr. William M. Holden is now the sole proprietor of the company and has got thoroughly settled in his big new manufacturing plant, that is a great credit to Barre and an evidence of the ability which has marked the progress of the young proprietor. Everybody knows that the firm has long manufactured the Barre pneumatic tool, Holden's patent bush hammer, wedges and shims and all other granite cutters' supplies. The main point of this sketch is the splendid plant which the firm recently bought from Stafford & Holden Co., for



WELLS-LAMSON QUARRY CO.'S QUARRY.

many years known as the Fork shop. The new owners have completely rebuilt it and erected an entirely new office building in connection with it, the latter being of brick like the rest of the building, and being elegantly finished in polished hard wood. The office is of two stories, commodious, and well appointed. The main brick structure is 200 x 40 feet and is fireproof. This is joined by a large frame warehouse. The main part is divided into various departments as suited to the business. Opening out of the office to the rear is a shipping room. This is 60 x 20 feet and is admirably arranged with shelves, benches, scales, etc., and large doors opening directly on to the railroad track. The machine shops open off this room by separate doors. One of these where the pneumatic tools are made is 40 x 40 feet and supplied, as are all of the other departments, with all the up-to-date machinery that could possibly be of any advantage to the manufacture of air tools. In the basement underneath is a store-room for raw material of 100 x 24 feet, and on the same floor with this machine shop is the finishing room for the pneumatic tools, and this is 60 x 20 feet. To the south of this is a large forge room, fitted up with various trip hammers, forges, grinders, etc., and one large air hammer, and a large air sucker which keeps the air pure all the time. In the large basement the power plant is located, and also the boiler which heats the entire plant. The power facility is one of the features of the establishment. During most of the year this is generated from two water wheels, each of 65 h. p. capacity, and should an exceptionally dry season at any time cut off the water power, then steam may be used. This emergency, however, is not likely to arise. Thus the power is 130 h. p. and supplies, in addition to the other machinery, a large air compressor. Altogether this is one of the finest machine plants that has anything to do with the granite business.

Moore Bros. & Brault have just installed a new Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. surfacer to take care of an expected increase of business this spring.

Rizzl Bros. have been busy right through the winter and have a lot of splendid carved work on hand now. One of the most noticeable jobs they are cutting is an exedra monument for Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. The front is 36 ft. 10 in. long and the wings are each 7-6 ft. long. Beautifully carved vases are at the corners. The style is all moulded. The monument which stands in the center has a bottom base of 8-4 x 5-3 x 2-4. There are two more bases all moulded, while the die of 7-1 x 4 x 4-10 is elaborately carved, while the cap of 7-8 x 4-7 x 1-5 is both carved and moulded.

Will Pay Sixty Per Cent.

MILFORD, MASS., December 14.—Ralph A. Stewart, receiver for the Milford Pink Granite Quarries, said to-day that he has enough money on hand to pay 60 per cent of all the claims against the company that have been proven. The concern owed \$80,000.00 and the receiver says he has on hand \$52,000.00 with which to meet the indebtedness.

Sold Almost for a Song.

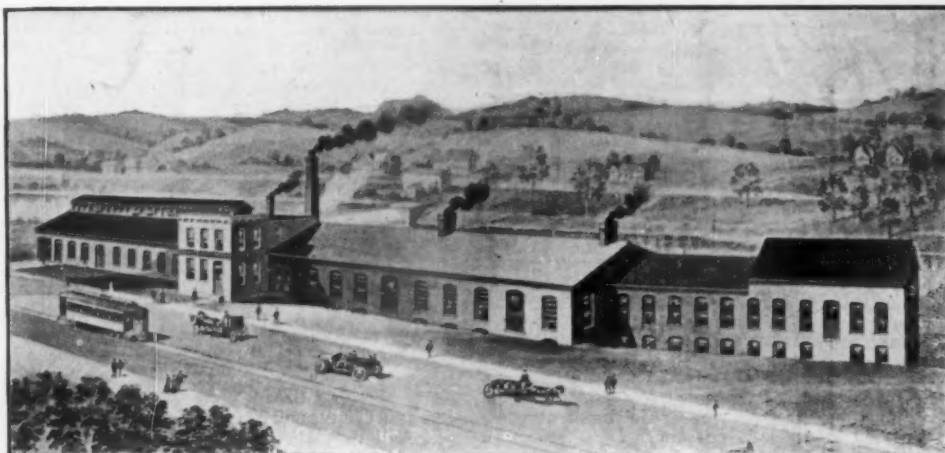
WINNSBORO, S. C., December 13.—The property of the Winnsboro Granite Co. was sold to-day by the clerk of the court to R. G. Rhett, of Charleston for \$10,000.00. No person was permitted to bid on the property unless he deposited a check for \$10,000.00 and paid cash and this is the reason the property, which is said to be worth \$300,000.00 was sold for almost a song.

Want Wisconsin Granite Used.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., December 19.—A meeting of the representatives of the granite quarries of Wisconsin was held here yesterday for the purpose of discussing arrangements for getting the state capitol commission to use Wisconsin granite in the new state capitol. Another meeting will be held soon.

Installing New Engine.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., January 11.—The Charles H. Grant Granite Co. is putting in a new 20 h. p. engine to accommodate its growing business. Sales for the past six months have been more than double those of any similar period of time.



TROW & HOLDEN'S BIG PLANT, BARRE, VT.

QUINCY, MASS.

QUINCY, MASS., January 26.—At this writing and for several days prior, the granite industry, as far as this city was concerned, has been held hard and fast by adverse weather conditions. Old Boreas, after a long delay, has made his habitat in New England and his presence has been felt keenly in so far as all out door work was concerned. During the week just ended the thermometer has been as low as 16 degrees below zero mark and no work could be done, either in granite quarry or cutting shed. Add to this a heavy fall of snow which now measures more than a foot on the level and one can understand how difficult it is for the quarry owner or manufacturer to make progress upon his spring work.

Should the weather hold cold and the snow increase in depth some delay will be caused in the shipment of spring work. During the present week there was a shut down on all business for three days or more. Orders have been placed in large numbers, and save for this brief setback the bulk of work should be dispatched on time. There has been little delay caused by the weather, with the exception of the recent cold snap. The winter has been unusually open up to the present writing, and work has been uninterrupted, save for an occasional day when the temperature was flirting with the zero mark, the weather has been mild and spring like. It was taken advantage of, both by the quarry owner and manufacturer, so that the present weather embargo will be of little hindrance. The shut down was not entirely devoid of result, however, as the manufacturer could and did look after the details of his office work. The same may be said of the quarry owner.

In the latter instance, also the quarry owner got in closer touch with his engineer so that the omissions or connections of the engines and machinery could be easily righted.

Improvements, notwithstanding the season, continue apace. The Quincy Quarries Co. have spared no expense in putting their most valuable possessions, the O. T. Rogers & Hitchcock quarries, in excellent shape. In anticipation of their spring and summer work. A new derrick has been installed at their Hitchcock quarry. The stick of Oregon pine is without blemish and measures 105 feet in height. The derrick will have power attachment and will have a capacity of 75 tons. The new engine house at the O. T. Rogers quarry is in order and contains modern engines and machinery which will meet the requirements of this excellent quarry.

There has been a bulk of work shipped from this city the past year far in advance of any preceding year. Yet not a few manufacturers are behind the running when they come to balance their books. This is caused by the lack of business method and a too great eagerness in getting work, notwithstanding the price. Rather several manufacturers, who own surfacing machines, neglect to take advantage of this labor saving device and figure work not under the old plan, but with the machine made cost, not allowing even for the time the machine is idle, while their expense for power goes on without any let up. There has got to be a decided reform in methods of some manufacturers or their business will continue to be run at a loss.

There have been some important purchases of quarry property during the month just passed. The Quincy Quarries Co. have been selling much of their quarry holdings, and last month sold three important parcels.

W. P. Barker, well known to the granite trade a few years back, has decided to try quarrying once more and has lately purchased the old Fuller quarry in West Quincy. He will develop it just as soon as settled weather arrives.

Robert Cantley, a recent adjunct to the local manufacturing force, has purchased the old Lyons plant and Gold Leaf quarry in West Quincy. The former is a commodious stone structure and contains valuable engines and machinery, including costly turning lathes. It was here Mr. Cantley turned the 600 balusters from Milford pink granite for the new Pennsylvania railroad station in New York. The quarry adjoins the manufacturing plant and contains a granite suitable for building work. Mr. Cantley, the new proprietor, is a hustler and proposes to leave no stone unturned to make his new possessions profitable. Though a little over a year in the local field he has accomplished much in that time, and is now better equipped to give satisfaction to the monument and building trade.

Falconer & Co., whose name in the manufacturing field is synonymous with honest work at a fair profit, are now quarry owners, having lately purchased the McKenzie & Patterson quarry. The latter is admirably located but a short distance from the center and contains various shades of excellent Quincy granite. Same will be developed early or just as soon as the weather permits, and Mr. Falconer and associates will then be better able to cope with their large increase of orders.

Before the advent of recent cold snap not a few yards in the manufacturing district began to add more help as the work for spring delivery was well under way.

J. N. White & Sons have in their yards in West Quincy tons of Barre white granite which they are fashioning into the soldiers' monument for erection in Webster, Mass. Finn Hogan Frawley, the well known New York sculptor, has charge of the modeling and casting of several bronze figures which will adorn the monument.

A demand of \$4.00 a day for stone cutters on the new buildings in process of construction at West Point, N. Y., with but little hope of its being acceded to, has caused many cutters to return to this city.

The year 1906 has been one of the busiest in the annals of the local industry. More men have been employed and the shipments of rough and finished granite have been larger. The year found many jobs of immense proportions quarried and cut here, individual mention of which has been made in former issues of Rock Products. The major portion of work done, however, called for medium sized jobs and there were more of the latter than formerly, all of which show that the prosperity of the country has been felt by this city's staple industry. Not a few building jobs were also quarried and cut here, though the monumental trade is what the majority interested cater to. Through the courtesy of James Duncan, of the International Granite Cutters' Union, whose headquarters are in this city, Rock Products is able to give the number of union men employed each month during the past year. These are giv-

en in comparison with the years 1903, 1904 and 1905. It will be seen that the average number of men employed each month has been 1164 or 250 more than in 1905.

Month.	1906	1905	1904	1903
January	1036	881	700	750
February	1025	895	750	750
March	1040	836	800	800
April	1132	841	900	850
May	1194	913	900	950
June	1183	960	800	950
July	1174	980	900	950
August	1216	959	900	900
September	1237	927	875	900
October	1256	927	800	800
November	1250	919	725	700
December	1219	931	675	600
Average	1164	914	810	611

The above figures do not include polishers quarrymen or apprentices. Adding to these also teamsters, lumpers, yard and quarry foremen and the total men employed will not be far from 2,000. The busiest months of last year were August, September, October, November and December, but every month was better than the best month of 1905, 1904 or 1903.

Arthur L. Mitchell, Jr., of the Falvey Monumental Co., Washington, D. C., spent a few days here the first of the month.

Another indication of the volume of business done here during 1906 is found in the shipments of rough and finished granite by rail. The grand total amounted to 165,447,498 pounds.

It was distributed as follows:

	Quincy Adams. West Quincy including Quarry R. R.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.
January	2,441,150	5,233,755
February	3,260,530	3,626,260
March	5,355,815	2,991,420
April	4,800,035	6,975,525
May	7,319,300	8,440,621
June	5,560,912	7,646,805
July	4,196,710	7,484,012
August	5,468,304	8,114,825
September	5,165,880	10,574,510
October	6,339,681	14,095,577
November	6,450,402	15,708,885
December	5,696,584	12,500,000
	62,055,303	103,392,195

The total shows an increase of 39,117,664 pounds over the year 1905. The grand total in tons amounts to 82,723 plus. These figures do not allow for the granite removed by team or water.

There are no means taken to account for the shipments by the latter methods, but those shipments by rail bear out the statement that last year was a record breaker as regards the granite industry.

Remarkable Quarrying Feat.

We show on this page a crude illustration of a quarrying feat in the Ryan-Parker Construction Co.'s possession at Crotch Island, Me. The Ryan Parker Co. is well known to the granite and building trade and has its main office in the Park Row building, New York. The concern has lately completed the granite abutment for the Riverside drive in New York and the material was taken from the Crotch Island quarry.

At the latter place there has lately been freed what is considered the largest sheet of stone in the world. The actual dimensions are: length, 250 feet; average width, 50 feet, and depth 30 feet. The picture gives a meagre idea of the immensity of the stone. It contains 375,000 cubic feet of stock, which, estimated at the rate of ten cubic feet to the ton, contains 37,500 tons.

By a series of lewis, starting at the top and running out to as narrow a point as possible, which required very little channeling at the bottom, but small expense was entailed in freeing the immense stone. There has been knocked off from the bottom one cut of the stone sheet. This will go toward the construction of a large vault job in New York and will contain material for two roof stones 22 feet long and 11 feet wide. John C. Smith, who was formerly connected with the Quincy Quarries Co., is the superintendent who has placed this valuable quarry in such excellent shape.

The Sunnyside Granite Co., of Richmond, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000.00 by H. H. George, Jr., Robert M. Beattie and Harry C. Beattie.

Ozark Red Granite Co.

The Ozark Red Granite Co. are quarriers and contractors with offices in the Wainwright Building St. Louis, Mo. The quarries are at Graniteville, Mo., in the same district as those of the Schneider Granite Co. The company is composed of A. Lopez, president, J. Lopez, secretary and treasurer, and A. J. Sheahan, vice-president and general manager. The shipping point of these quarries is Middlebrook which is about three miles distant being connected with a spur line. Middlebrook is on the main line of the Iron Mountain R. R. thus affording the company excellent shipping facilities. Although Mr. Sheahan has worked in this district for the past thirteen years and is thoroughly familiar with the character of the stone it was only until two years ago that he secured possession of the present site and proceeded to organize a company to operate it.

The formation is much the same as that found all over this district and is practically unlimited in depth. So far they have made two openings and have been securing some very fine granite for building and monumental purposes, very rich in color and fine in texture. Their waste and small blocks have been utilized for pavers which find a ready sale in St. Louis and other markets and the refuse has been crushed for concrete and paving work, the great part of it going to St. Louis. The quarry equipment is of the latest pattern and they operated two derricks 50 feet in height with a 50 foot boom. Dump cars convey the broken stock to the No. 4 Gates crusher. They are at present employing about 30 men and Mr. Lopez says that they have had practically all they could do during the past season.

The Ray-Lawson Granite Co., of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.00 by S. B. Ray, of Moosup, Conn.; and F. W. Lawson, of Fall River.

The Drew Daniels Quarry Co., of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000.00 by J. E. Manter and C. E. Eaton.

The Hughes Granite Co., of Clyde, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000.00 by James B. King, W. E. Hughes, Frank E. Litson, M. C. Sanford and E. H. Gilson.

The Blake Granite Co., of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.00 by G. H. Blake and J. F. Priest.

The Eagle Quarrying Co. has been formed to operate a large quarry in Farmington, N. H., formerly known as the Berry quarry.

At the annual meeting of the E. B. Ellis Granite Co., of Northfield, Vt., the following officers were re-elected: A. E. Denny, president; E. B. Ellis, first vice president; G. Starrett, second vice president; I. C. Ellis, treasurer, and E. J. Connel, secretary.

Granite Courthouse Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 11.—On Christmas eve the large and handsome granite courthouse of Madera County, Cal., was practically destroyed by fire. The building was located at Madera, the county seat. The building was comparatively new, having been constructed only a few years ago. The exterior was of Madera granite from the Raymond Quarry, and was of massive and handsome architectural design. The structure cost over \$100,000.00. The granite walls are not so badly damaged by the fire that they may not be reused with some repairs.

Awarded Big Granite Contract

BENNINGTON, VT., January 21.—The Woodbury Granite Co., of this town, has just closed a contract for furnishing granite from its Bethel quarries for the construction of a new building to be erected the coming season for the American Bank Note Co., on Wall Street in New York. The building is to be four stories high and the contract price for the granite is \$85,000.00. It will take seventy-five cars to carry the granite from the quarries.

The chemist tells us that dynamite begins to undergo a change at 158 degrees Fahrenheit and it becomes more and more sensitive to shock under a temperature of about 356 degrees Fahrenheit. It will explode simply from either. Now this is a big thing for men to know who are continually using dynamite and are accustomed to placing frozen sticks of dynamite upon steam pipes or near a boiler or close to a smoke stack. He may do this for a long time without accident, but one time too many always makes a finish. There are thawing devices which properly handled eliminates the danger of explosion, and they are really cheap in the long run.

The new cut stone shed of the Henry Struble Cut Stone Co., of Bedford, is fast nearing completion. It is boarded up and shortly the new office will be completed. The tramway, when finished, will be 265 x 50 ft.; the mill will be 137 x 50 ft., and the office 50 x 30 ft. Of the equipment of the plant there will be a Grice diamond saw made by George Anderson & Son, Newark, N. J., a double Patch planer, New Albany header and a traveling crane, two gangs, two planers and the mill will be run by separate motors with a well equipped electric plant. The probability is that this plant will be completed and in running order March 1, so says Henry Struble, general manager of this company. E. G. Barriger is the superintendent in charge and the Struble Co.'s main office is in the Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.



BIGGEST SHEET OF GRANITE IN WORLD IN QUARRY OF RYAN-PARKER CONSTRUCTION CO., CROTCH ISLAND, ME.

Marble

Ancient Application of Marble.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema read an interesting paper on "The Ancient Application of Marbles." *The Builders' Journal and Architectural Engineer* gives the following summary of his remarks:

"Sir L. Alma-Tadema, discussing the earliest use of marble in buildings, said that, setting aside the sculptured slabs at Nineveh, he had been unable to discover where marble was first used for decoration. Judging from the discoveries at Pompeii its use went back to great antiquity. One of the finest bits of marble in Pompeii was the door-frame of the house of Eumachia, now in the Naples Museum. In Pompeii marble was also largely used for funeral monuments, but always as a veneer over brick or concrete, proving that it was a costly material.

"The Romans obtained great dexterity in applying thin slabs of marble, and saved the material itself greatly. This way of utilizing marble had a considerable influence upon the form of the mouldings, in most instances the slabs being applied to the bed of cement in such inclination as the body of the moulding required, the moulding becoming subservient to the thickness of the slab. In Rome, during the Republic, marble was most luxuriously used. Wealthy patricians and personal friends of Augustus covered the Campus Martius with colossal constructions of marble.

"Having referred to the painting of their marble buildings by the Greeks and Etruscans, the author stated that marble found its highest development, perhaps, in Byzantine architecture, when painting was replaced by mosaic, and when color reigned supreme; then the outside of the buildings had become severe and simple, and the richness of days gone by found its place in the interior.

"When used for interior work nothing was finer, nothing more precious, nothing more wonderful, than a well-adjusted and well-disposed marble decoration."

Awarded Hotel Contract.

ANNISTON, ALA., Jan. 15.—The Blue Ridge Marble Co., of Nelson, Ga., has been awarded the contract for putting in the marble wainscoting in all the rooms of the Victoria Hotel. The work will be begun at once and pushed to an early completion.

New Year Opens Bright.

TATE, GA., January 7.—Sam Tate, president of the Georgia Marble Co., says that the new year has opened up very bright. "We have a lot of orders on hand," says he, "and more are coming in every day. We are now getting out light Cherokee for the interior of the Kentucky State Capitol. We have recently opened up another light Cherokee quarry, and are now opening up a new Creole quarry."

Marble Concern Reorgan'ed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 14.—At a meeting of the directors of the Bradbury Marble Co., held in their office at 1229 South Second Street, St. Louis, Mo., the following were elected officers for the ensuing term: L. E. Tate, president; William Anderson, vice president and general manager; M. Garstang, secretary; J. Sibley White, treasurer. The Bradbury Marble Co., is favorably known to dealers throughout the country and under the new management will no doubt have a prosperous future. Mr. Anderson, the general manager, is an experienced and efficient marble man.

S. W. R. Dally, of 610 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash., is seeking information as to the operation of a stone and marble quarry. He has a marble quarry which he is thinking of opening.

The Marble Industry.

As the Emperor Augustus found Rome of brick and left it of marble, so it may be just as truly asserted that the reign of Queen Victoria witnessed a development in the art of stone decoration in England which is quite as noteworthy.

In pre-Victorian days the principal materials used for the interior decoration of our most important buildings and institutions were paint, paper and plaster. But a change has taken place. The decoration which was so greatly favored during the latter years of the ancient Roman Empire has been revived in this country, and the hemispheres have been ransacked for the beautiful ornamental stones, the lavish use of which made Rome the admiration of all the world.

This revival of the conversion of one of nature's best gifts to profitable advantage was coincident with the improvements in methods of transport, enabling a heavy material like marble, which is obtainable at a comparatively low cost per ton, to be transported rapidly from one country to another.—*World's Work*.

May Develop Alaska Marble.

OAKLAND, CAL., December 21.—Allen Weir, of Olympia, Wash., recently brought to the attention of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce a proposition to capitalize a company for developing marble deposits which are said to exist in Southeast Alaska and to make Oakland headquarters for the company and establish here cutting sheds for marketing the product. The marble property consists of 3,760 acres on Marble Island near the northerly end of Prince of Wales Island. It is said to contain more than twenty varieties of marble of finest grade, and it is said to be right on tide water at a safe land-locked harbor where vessels of the largest size may lie at anchor with safety within 300 yards to the quarry. The plan is to bring the marble in rough blocks to Oakland and to build here a large mill for resawing polishing and cutting it to dimensions to meet the local demand. The California-Alaska Marble Co. has been formed for the purpose, it is said, of developing the property.

Strike in British Columbia.

CHILLIWACK, B. C., January 12.—A strike of unusual character, but of importance to the welfare of the district, is reported from the vicinity of Chilliwack. This consists of the discovery of a quarry of marble of excellent quality about eight miles from the town in the vicinity of Mt. Cheam. Mr. Davidson, of Chilliwack, was the prospector who made the find, and the reports he brings as to the extent and quality of the deposits are such as to assure the prompt development of the quarry.

The marble is said to be of varied colors, some of it being of that mottled variety which is capable of receiving a high polish, and thereafter being especially valuable for building purposes. The character of the stone is such that large blocks, even up to 15 feet, may be taken out in this line, the find being different from many discoveries of marble where the deposits are found to be commercially useless because of their fracturing too easily.

It is probable that capital will be placed at the disposal of Mr. Davidson at once for the opening of the quarry and providing means for the taking out of the stone. Its situation is such as to render this possible at comparatively small outlay, hence it is possible that the product may be placed on the market next season.

The Goode Antique Marble Co., of Butte, Mont., has been organized with a capital of \$500,000.00 by Jesse Holmes, Sewell W. Davis, H. B. Hoppe and Adolph Wetstein, for the purpose of developing marble deposits near Springville, Utah, sixty miles from Salt Lake.

A marble deposit, said to show a stone of fine texture, has been discovered near Oxford, Ala., and if examination warrants the work the quarry will be developed.

The Greystone Marble Co., of Knox County, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.00 by J. A. Eckel, E. T. Sanford, H. A. Pickle, J. W. Brownlee and J. A. Fowler.

The Dominion Marble Co., Ltd., has been formed at Montreal, Can., with a capital stock of \$50,000.00.

The Virginia Mining and Manufacturing Co., of Bristol, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$70,000.00 by Albert Zacharias, J. A. Dick-ey and J. Ralph Richardson for the purpose of developing marble properties in Washington County, Virginia.

The Clarendon Marble Co., of Clarendon, Vt., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000.00 for the purpose of engaging in a general quarrying business in marble.

The Angles Marble Co., of Boston, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.00 by J. Ralph Wellman, Melrose Highlands, Mass., Charles H. Gilmore, 3 Pinckney Street, Boston; Philip C. Jack, 137 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

C. W. Winter has been appointed receiver of the Kettle River Marble Co., which is said to have a large deposit of marble in the Kettle River valley north of Marcus, Washington. The receiver was appointed on application of the Bradley Machinery and Engineering Co., of Spokane, Wash.

SLATE.

Slate Quarries of India.

The slate quarries of India that are being worked are located in the Punjab, United Provinces, Bengal, and Rajputana. During the year 1905 the production in the Punjab amounted to 11,300 tons, and in Bengal and Rajputana 241 tons, the total value being \$27,750.00, which is not much of a showing compared with the output of the slate quarries of the United States. The Indian slate is of good quality and color, and the deposits are exclusive, but the demand for slate is not extensive. The methods of working the quarries are of the most primitive character.

Hold Annual Election.

EASTON, PA., January 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Hard Veln Slate Co. was held at the company's office here today. George W. Geiser, Dr. J. B. Heller and R. D. Frame were elected directors. Mr. Geiser was elected president and treasurer. Dr. Heller vice-president and Mr. Frame secretary.

The failure of the second largest slate quarrying concern in the United States, the Matthews Consolidated Slate Co., of Poultny, Vt., is reported from Boston, where schedules have been filed in the bankruptcy court. The liabilities are \$698,409.00 and the assets are \$70,424.00. Secured claims amount to \$509,600.00 and unsecured claims to \$80,809.00. The company's property is located at Poultny, Vt. and they also own the Red Eagle quarry at Granville, N. Y., and a farm of 166 acres at the same place.

The American Slate Co., of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.00 by Frank L. Fuller, of Malden, Mass.; James F. Marley, of Forrest Street, Boston; and H. Delmont Rowell, of 255 Main Street, Boston.

Application for a charter has been made by The Phoenix Slate Co., of Wind Gap, Pa. The capital is to be \$60,000.00 and the incorporators are Thomas Ditchett, James Masters, B. W. Ribble and John J. Geoghegan.

The Pulsometer Steam Pump Co., 12 Battery Place, New York, show how their universally adaptable pump device is fitted for the requirements of the contractor, as well as the quarry operator. The Pulsometer Steam Pump keeps the bald spot from growing beneath your hat, because it is a worry saver.

The St. Louis Steam Engine Co. invite the retail monument men to investigate their star air compressor, which is an ideal performer upon an economical basis for small plants using air as a motive power.

The Clayton Air Compressor Works, 114 Liberty Street, New York, claim that their Fork-Frame-Straight-Line Air Compressor lasts longer and runs smoother than others. They furnish the plant complete for those who mean to run with modern tools.

Monuments.

Georgia Marble Retail Dealers.

The Georgia Marble Retail Dealers' Association will meet at the Piedmont Hotel, in the city of Atlanta, February 9. This meeting has been postponed twice, but from the amount of interest evinced by the dealers at the present time there is every indication that the coming meeting will be successful. Many important questions will come up at this session and new officers will be elected for the ensuing year. A full report of the meeting will be printed in our next issue.

Wisconsin Monument Dealers.

The second annual meeting of the Wisconsin Retail Granite and Marble Dealers' Association will be held at the Republican House, Milwaukee, Wis., February 6-7-8, just as we go to press.

An interesting and instructive program has been arranged, and questions of vital importance to the entire trade will be discussed in detail. Through the efforts of President F. M. Schlimgen and Secretary S. A. Collins the work of the association has been quite effective during the first year of its organization, and it is hoped that this convention will bring with it increased membership and a consequent increase of benefit to the individual members.

Work of National Association.

G. N. DeMerell, of Lansing, Mich., secretary of the National Retail Monument Dealers' Association, says: "The results that have come in from the literature that has gone out from my office to the retail dealers of the country who are as yet non-members of the association, have proven very satisfactory, and the membership has increased as much as any one could reasonably expect since the adjournment of the Chicago convention. I am at the present time outlining a canvass, which will be taken up in a systematic way some time between this date and spring, when we consider the conditions most propitious, and at the same time the executive committee will appoint vice presidents in such states as now have none. Up to this time we have only opened communication with those parties whose names have been filed with the secretary by the several state vice presidents, together with those who have made direct inquiry. "Every interested dealer is cordially invited to take up the matter of co-operating with the National Association by directly addressing the secretary's office, for we need the help of every enterprising dealer."

Make Your Meetings Practical.

So much has been written and said on the subject of the advantages of association work that it seems nothing new could be added to the valuable literature already produced on this point; but the subject is so important and so many dealers still seem not to realize its importance that another word may not be out of place. And in this other word we would suggest that more practical features be a part of association meetings.

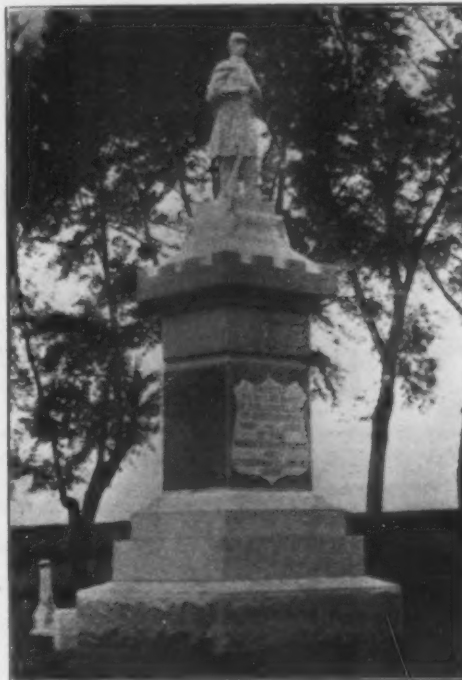
Of course we might emphasize again the advantage a dealer gains by merely meeting with his fellows of the craft and comparing notes and might show how unconsciously he becomes broader from such contact. Many monument men may not be aware that they have been involuntarily influenced to their advantage at their conventions by conversations with other dealers; but such is undoubtedly the case. That is one good feature of association work. But it seems to us that there is too much fixedness of programs at these association meetings. The president delivers his address, recounting the benefits of the association during the year passed and occasionally suggesting new ideas for development in the coming year. Other papers are read recounting the benefits of association work and urging the eradication of



MAUSOLEUM, 14 x 10 x 12-6, ERECTED BY C. E. PATTERSON, IOWA FALLS, I.A.; COST \$3,000.00.

features that are detrimental to the trade. We are told that the mail order houses interfere with legitimate dealers and that they should be crushed; we are told that the man with a catalogue and no shop gets work that the legitimate dealer should get and could do much more cheaply. But not very often do the gentlemen who emphasize these features suggest remedies. Can we not be a little more practical? Every dealer has met with such competition, more or less, and has tried to fight it. Can he not tell his brothers the means that he used and whether they were successful? It may be that two men who relate their experiences do not have the same plan, but from the multitude of plans each individual member of the association may develop a plan of his own that may be effective.

In a word make the association meetings more practical and the benefits will be increased many fold. The man who has had the problems to solve and has solved them or attempted to do so, is the man who is best qualified to offer solutions. Let him tell his experience and perhaps his neighbor may suggest just where the trouble lay and how the problem might be solved more easily.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, ELMWOOD, ILL., BUILT BY J. P. BOURGOIN & CO., ELMWOOD.

Other practical subjects might present themselves for discussion, such as the display of stock, the keeping of a neat shop, the necessity of having a clear contract with the customer, the necessity of assisting the customer in selecting a monument by taking into consideration the location in the cemetery and adjacent monuments. These may seem small points but they are important and there are many others that might be discussed with profit at association meetings. Monument dealers go to meetings to learn, or should go there for that purpose, and full and free discussions, and warm arguments, if necessary, are the best means of learning something.

Keep Your Show Room Neat.

Did you ever go into a grocery store where everything looked ragged, where the oil tank was close to the meat, sugar scattered over the floor, windows unwashed and floor unswept? Doubtless many of you have, and you no doubt felt that you would prefer to trade with a dealer who kept his store clean, his stock straight and the whole place attractive rather than repulsive. Then did you ever stop to think that the same reasoning applies to your business? Of course you do not have as many customers as the groceryman, but for that very reason you want to sell that customer. Do you not think if your windows are washed, your floor swept and your stock attractively displayed your customer would be more favorably impressed with your offerings? Of course this lesson has already been learned by many monument dealers, but there are some who are missing sale after sale because their display room looks like a blacksmith shop. A little work will make your shop more attractive and hence your stock more attractive. Try it and see if you do not get results.

The Point of View.

When you go to a hat store to buy a hat you try the lid on and see if it looks good in the mirror; you do not want to buy the hat first without putting it on your head. You want to see how it will look in connection with the rest of your garments. It is a hard matter to be satisfied with your new top piece as it is and if you do not try it on the chances of being displeased are greatly increased. Now, of course, we are telling you nothing new in this respect but we want you to compare the purchase of a hat with the purchase of a monument. Your customer may be greatly pleased with the appearance of the design for a monument and with the monument itself in your shop; but when it has been placed in the cemetery the point of view is changed and the pleasure may change to displeasure. Now your customer will not know the reason why nine times out of ten, and will think perhaps that you changed the design or did something else that is not compatible with honest dealing. It should be your purpose to please your customer, for by one pleased customer another is made. Now what is the trouble when a customer is not pleased with a monument after it has been placed? Simply this: neither you nor your purchaser has taken into consideration the location of the monument and the surrounding objects. Oh, you say, that is not your business. But it is your business. Your customer does not have time to study such things and you have. You should be able to give your customer the advantage of your broader experience; that is what he is paying you for. When you sell a monument you should be able to advise as to the monument best suited for the location and surroundings. How can you learn this? By studying the cemetery in your own town and by profiting by your mistakes of the past.

Georgia Concerns Consolidated.

ATHENS, GA., February 1.—John F. Little, manager of the Athens Marble Co., reports: "We have consolidated with the Winde Marble Co., and will conduct the enlarged business at this place. H. L. Davenport, the former manager of the Winde Marble Co., will have charge of the sales department, and he is a hustler. We are installing an eight-tool pneumatic plant and are making business hum; have \$3,000.00 worth of unfinished orders in hand and are receiving more daily. Our new business bids fair to be most successful. We need at this time one more good cutter to cut Georgia marble."

Notes of the Trade.

Adler's Granite and Monument Works, New York, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.00, by L. Adler, 148 East 57th Street, Harry Adler and Henry Sander.

Miles & Grandstaff, of the Equitable Marble and Granite Works, Moundsville, W. Va., have installed a gas engine, air compressor and pneumatic tool equipment in their plant at 905 Third Street.

Capt. C. A. Zeller, of Spring Bay, Ill., is at the head of a movement to erect a monument at the scene of the battle between George Rogers Clark's expedition and the Indians under Black Partridge.

The Oklahoma Granite Monumental Co., of Oklahoma City, Okla., has been incorporated by N. M. Ellis and C. R. Higdon, of Oklahoma City, and I. F. Frye, formerly of Belle Vernon, Pa.

An association has been formed at Easton, Pa., to erect a monument to Professor Thomas Coates, often designated as the father of band music in America.

The Fond du Lac Marble and Granite Co., of Fond du Lac, Wis., has been incorporated with



MONUMENT FOR 61ST OHIO V. V. INFANTRY, BATTLE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG. BUILT BY M. V. MITCHELL & SON, COLUMBUS, O.

a capital stock of \$25,000.00 by J. F. Heisler, C. H. Tolzman and B. M. Heisler.

A mausoleum costing \$19,000.00 will be erected at Manito, Ill., to receive the remains of the late James S. Pollard.

Efforts are being made to secure an appropriation of \$50,000.00 from the Alabama legislature for a memorial to Alabama soldiers in the Vicksburg National Military Park.

The Daughters of the Confederacy, of Brandon, Miss., have let the contract for building the Confederate monument on the public square in Brandon to the Columbus Marble Works, of Columbus, Miss., for \$3,000.00.

D. B. Watson, of Denver, Col., has severed his connection with the Denver Marble and Granite Co., and has established a business with his son at his old stand, the Fairmount Monumental Works, opposite the Fairmount cemetery in that city. He says that the outlook for 1907 is very good. He handles native Eastern and foreign granite and marble.

E. C. Kreutzer has severed his connection with J. F. Burley & Co., of Wheeling, W. Va., and will engage in the monumental business for himself at 1217 Cahpline Street, Wheeling.

The Hughes Granite Co. has just been incorporated at Columbus, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$30,000.00 to succeed the Hughes Granite and Marble Co.

J. J. Stafford has retired from the monument firm of Stafford & Zola, Harvard, Ill., after a business partnership of seventeen years.

The recently organized Mecklenburg Marble and Granite Co., Charlotte, N. C., has located a yard at the west end of College Street, and will start business early in February.

Dominion Marble Co., Ltd., has been incorporated at Montreal, Can., with a capital stock of \$50,000.00.

Henry Roberts, granite and marble dealer, of Lapeer, Ind., filed a petition in bankruptcy January 7. Liabilities, \$1,170.62, assets \$1,074.75, of which \$509.75 is claimed exempt.

Eaton & Ryan have succeeded to the marble business of Seaman & Ryan, at Ellenville, N. Y., and are installing a complete equipment.

I. F. Talbott, has retired from the McPherson Marble and Granite Works, McPherson, Kas. A. Graham will remain in charge of the shop and S. A. Nelson will be the traveling representative.

The Simmers Stone and Monument Co., has been incorporated at Mobile, Ala., with a capital stock of \$7,000.00. The incorporators are J. K. Simmers, Herman Stemerding, J. W. Phillips, H. T. Inge, J. D. Terrel, Stewart Brooks and W. G. Austin.

Moundsville, W. Va., will have the most complete marble cutting works in that section, in the plant of Miles & Grandstaff on Third Street. A new equipment of pneumatic cutting and polishing machinery is being installed.

Seth H. Feaster, Wilmington, Del., is treasurer of the McKinley Monument Association, that will erect a \$3,500.00 monument to the memory of the martyred president.

The Arlington Confederate Monument Association, Washington, D. C., the Rev. R. H. McKim, treasurer, is about to erect a \$25,000.00 monument to the Confederate dead.

Mayor Henry M. Doremus, Newark, N. J., is chairman of a committee for the erection of a \$10,000.00 monument to the late Msgr. George H. Doane, rector of St. Patrick's cathedral.

Mrs. Katherine Tingley, of Point Loma, Cal., will erect a monument at Santiago, Cuba, to mark the line of trenches there.

R. H. Downman, of New Orleans, La., will furnish at his own expense the pedestal of the monument to be erected at Houston, Texas, to the armies of the Confederacy.

The Adlers Granite and Monument Works has been incorporated at New York, with a capital stock of \$50,000.00. The incorporators are: Henrietta Adler, Harry Adler, Henry Sanders, 145 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

The William A. Gahagan Co., to deal in monuments, marble, etc., has been incorporated at Jersey City, N. J., with a capital stock of \$75,000.00. The incorporators are: William A. Gahagan and Edward F. Gahagan, Plainfield, N. J., Walter J. Gorman, 207 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City.

The Pulaski Granite and Marble Co. has been incorporated at Pulaski, Tenn., with a capital of \$15,000.00 by J. H. Ragsdale, W. P. Hart, W. R. Hunter, E. P. Costen and R. J. Ragsdale.

George Lavelle and James T. Kane, of Niles, Mich., have formed a partnership under the name of Kane & Lavelle, which will locate their shops and yards in Niles about April 1.

W. R. Barton, of Tecumseh, Neb., has purchased the marble yards of Charles Neidhart, at Beatrice, Neb., and will continue the business at that place.

At the annual meeting of the Truesdale Marble and Granite Co., Port Huron, Mich., a 7 per cent dividend was declared, and the following officers were elected for the year: Lincoln Avery, chairman; Frank Mallon, secretary; Sanford Ladd, treasurer; Lincoln Avery, Sanford Ladd, Frank Mallon, F. A. Peavey and N. T. Ladd, board of managers.

F. D. Randolph has purchased the interest of Thomas McIntosh in the monumental firm of Denney & McIntosh, Greencastle, Ind., and assumed his new duties February 3.

Leading Columbus Dealer.

COLUMBUS, O., January 8.—Henry A. Mason, a leading monument dealer of this city, was recently re-elected County Commissioner, being the only Democrat to serve on the supreme governing board of Franklin County. It never speaks so well for a man to be elected to a high civil office when his party ticket goes through with a whoop, but everybody knows what it means for a man to be re-elected and be the only member of his party to receive the indorsement of the voters.

Mr. Mason has been in the monument business ever since he was sixteen years of age. He is a practical carver and a designer of enviable reputation. His show rooms and manufacturing shops are located at 244 North High Street, where he carries in stock a fine collection of monumental jobs for the inspection of his customers. He is a great advocate of New England granite and consequently Barre and Quincy works are the prominent features in his show room, although there are quite a number of jobs



HENRY A. MASON.

made of Western red granites and imported goods from Scotland. The building has an internal traveler running entirely through the show room and extending over the street at the rear of the establishment, so that any job on the floor of the show room can be conveniently handled by the traveler and conveyed to the workshop and again loaded on the truck for delivery, without the slightest inconvenience. The plant is equipped with pneumatic tools, being one of the first in the state of Ohio to adopt this now almost universal improvement. Mr. Mason was born in Columbus 54 years ago and this city has always been his home, and he has been in business for himself since early manhood.

Henry Mason, Jr., is now associated with his father and they have a wide circle of influence, which brings them a satisfactory and profitable volume of business. It is one of the cases where a man has made a direct personal study of the development of his business and the natural and expected result, is the story just related.

Putting in Automatic Drill.

CHARLES CITY, IOWA, January 29.—The representative of Rock Products, found J. C. Deblis, the monumental man, in a sanguine frame of mind over the outlook for this year's business. An automatic drill has been installed in addition to other up-to-date machinery. Mr. Deblis is an advocate of Eastern marble and granite and handles this grade of material exclusively.

New Plant for Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., January 25.—Another new monument firm will be established in this city February 1. Messrs. Lannan & Nelson who operate an establishment in Davenport, will branch out and do business in this city. A storeroom has been secured on Seventeenth Street, close to the Buford Block, where a modern and well equipped plant will be established. This is one of Davenport's most progressive concerns and with the business to be had in Rock Island, will no doubt be quite successful during the busy season of 1907.

The monumental works of Baker, Cummings & Baker, Lancaster, N. H., has been sold to Emerson & Co., a firm composed of John H. and Fred Emerson and Abner Bailey. The business will be conducted under the new management at the old stand.

IOWA MONUMENT MEN

Hold Interesting and Profitable Session at New Chicago Hotel, Sioux City.

The annual meeting of the Iowa Marble and Granite Dealers' Association was held January 16 and 17 in the New Chicago Hotel, Sioux City, Ia., and proved to be one of the most interesting sessions ever held by the association. The Sioux City dealers made elaborate arrangements to entertain the delegates and nothing was left undone that could have added in any way to their enjoyment of the occasion. All those who attended the convention were high in their praise of the fine stock carried by the Sioux City dealers and their neat and tastily arranged show rooms. Representatives of several wholesalers were present at the meeting but they attempted no business during convention sessions but were liberally patronized after and between sessions.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first session of the convention was called to order at 1:30 p. m., January 16, by President John Bogan, who made a short address of welcome in which he expressed his pleasure at the large attendance. His talk was an incentive to better work and a more kindly spirit among the fraternity and was earnest and helpful. The roll call by the secretary showed forty-three members of the association present, and the treasurer's report showed a substantial balance in the treasury with all bills paid. Eleven applications for membership in the association were received and accepted as follows:

J. J. Long, Knoxville, Ia.; L. A. Raymond, Fond du Lac, Ia.; M. Miller, Bedford, Ia.; A. G. Wight, Onawa, Ia.; Hagy & Moses, Sheldon, Ia.; L. A. White & Son, Centerville, Ia.; T. H. Pritchard, Watertown, S. D.; F. G. Auringer, Neligh, Neb.; Louis Sommers, Randolph, Neb.; Sommers & Campbell, St. Cloud, Minn.; and the Townsend & Townsend Co., New York.

The following committees were appointed by President Bogan:

Resolutions of sympathy on the death of E. T. Henener, Washington, Ia.—H. C. Moody, E. Elliott and W. J. Cadd.

Reciprocal Demurrage Legislation—H. D. Pierce, Edward McLane and H. C. Moody.

Nominating Committee—C. G. Dayton, C. C. McCann, A. B. Sheriff.

The report of the committee on charges of C. D. Oldham against Joel Clark & Son was read and the association found Joel Clark & Son guilty and a fine of \$25.00 was imposed.

The rest of the afternoon session was taken up with a discussion of catalogue houses, in which nearly every member joined. The final action taken was the appointment of a committee consisting of C. B. Holden, N. R. Dodge and C. D. Oldham to draft resolutions on the subject, which are to be mailed by the secretary to each member. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday morning, at 9:30, when a visit was made to inspect the famous packing houses of Sioux City.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Thursday afternoon session was called to order by President Bogan at 1:30, and he then read an address on the work of the association, which is given in full as follows:

PAPER BY PRESIDENT BOGAN.

We are now at an age when organization seems to be in demand. Merchants, professional men, mechanics and manufacturers all have organized for mutual benefit and protection. Manufacturers and dealers of marble and granite are endeavoring to keep pace and abreast with the times. While we have been working hard to get dealers interested and convince them of the importance of joining our ranks, we have in a measure fairly well succeeded, and I trust and hope in the very near future we may have the names of every marble and granite dealer in the state recorded as members of this organization. Dealers are beginning to realize that the object of our meeting from time to time means more than simply having a good time, as has been frequently intimated by dealers, when they were approached on this subject. If these meetings were for nothing more than to have a nice sociable time and get acquainted with each other, exchange our ideas as to the best methods of running our business, that would be sufficient reason for an organization of this kind which every dealer should join in order that we might become better acquainted with each other.

However, I am pleased to note the fact that great improvements have been made along the social line as well as from a business point of view. We need patience and perseverance, and success will be our reward. The old saying still holds good. All good things come slow. Now from the fact, known to all, that this organization has grown

very slow; in fact, at times it seemed like a dead thing, but fortunately through the efforts of our worthy secretary, together with some of our energetic members, interest was again revived and today it looks like a rousing success. I feel convinced more than ever, that it is for our mutual benefit. Coming together occasionally with each other, once or twice a year, to relate our different experiences, is worth the price it costs us many times over. When we become better acquainted with each other and learn the good traits of character our competitors have, for all have some which naturally command a degree of respect and confidence, we are satisfied to recognize in them friends instead of bitter and antagonistic competitors. In order to bring about this, it will become necessary for every dealer, when out soliciting for work, to show enough respect to every other dealer by keeping away a reasonable distance and recognized territory wherein he or they are located, as there is plenty of good territory elsewhere, and not to make any effort to induce a prospective customer to buy his work away from home. Right along this line is where our greatest trouble has originated which has caused so much enmity between dealers. This method has been adopted by some dealers and is very satisfactory. Will you adopt it? If you will, you will find it a source of pleasure to do business compared to what it has been in the past. It is the home trade that practically sustains our business. This work at home naturally comes to us without any extra expense, and is what we need to make our business a success. If we destroy our home trade for each other, we naturally will be at sea as to whether our business will be a success or failure. It may have a tendency to decrease the volume of our business, but sooner or later it will increase our banking account without fail. Success is what we all want, and we may have it, if we prove equal to the occasion by working in the right channel and adopting good business principles. A matter of business location should be well considered. A great many misfortunes might be avoided by considering well before locating. Most of the mistakes are made through inexperience and lack of judgment, sometimes through spite work. In most of such cases failure will come in course of time. I think we should adopt some system whereby we may avoid such unfortunate mistakes. This association should interest itself in the success of every dealer in the state. Therefore, a matter of location is a very important problem to consider. We all know by the past that disastrous consequences have followed in certain communities where too many dealers located in a given territory. But it seems the fateful lesson must be learned over and over again, as new



SOME OF THE DELEGATES TO IOWA MONUMENT DEALERS' MEETING, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Bottom Row, right to left—Louis Sommers, S. W. McClintic, C. G. Dayton, C. B. Holden, Geo. S. Bartlett, John Bogen, D. W. Rapalee, J. L. McBee, Waldon Shiel, C. J. Fleid.
Second Row, left to right—W. J. Cadd, N. Nellen, Frank Hosler, Geo. Oden, A. B. Sheriff, Henry Dodge, H. Lundberg, T. H. Pritchard, H. D. Pierce, Pearl Rapalee, J. S. Agnew, F. Gid Auringer, M. C. Carlstrom.
Third Row, right to left—H. C. Hagy, A. Summers, A. G. Wright, A. Knapp, H. Bliss, E. Crum, E. Elliott, H. C. Moody.
Fourth Row, left to right—L. A. Raymond, J. E. Ruge, C. J. Herter, C. D. Oldham, Frank Hosler, C. C. McCann.

beginners will not be governed by those older in experience.

Wholesalers or their representatives who hold membership in this organization should be considered as honorary members only, and be disfranchised from voting on anything pertaining to the retail trade. Wholesalers located in the state of Iowa who also retail in their respective towns or cities, should be eligible to membership in the same class as above, providing they will sell at regular retail prices without soliciting for same.

I will further recommend that all dealers belonging to this organization should purchase their work or stock direct from manufacturers or their authorized agents. In order to better our condition, this move seems absolutely necessary. Not wishing to cast any reflections upon jobbers or middlemen, as they all seem like nice men, and as far as my experience goes, found them honorable in business transactions. But we are looking forward for the best interest of the retail trade, therefore it behooves us to deal with such problems that would have a tendency to promote the welfare of our best interest.

Would also recommend that granite manufacturers and wholesalers be petitioned by this organization to adopt the following system for settlement for their product on all orders shipped to dealers:

On carload lots to allow a discount of 5 per cent in 30 days.

On local, to allow a discount of 3 per cent in 30 days.

Settlement by note net invoice price, 60 days.

I have always considered it an injustice to those who have adopted a system of paying cash in 30 days to be treated just the same as those who settle by note 60 days. If a wholesaler can accept a note for 60 days in settlement of bills, and discount same in the bank he does business with, why should not our money be worth the same discount? If not, why should we make an effort to pay cash in 30 days. The present system discourages prompt settlements, which is a detriment rather than a benefit to the retail trade.

I have given these suggestions for your consideration and discussion. Adopt such as you think would be for the best interest of our craft.

Chairman Pierce, of the Freight Committee, reported that he knew of no changes in the classifications and that conditions were in better shape than they had been for some time. The same committee was continued for 1907. W. J. Cadd, of Boone, read an interesting paper on "Business Experiences." Mr. Cadd has had twenty years experience in the monument business and his handling of his subject was helpful and entertaining. A. J. Knapp read an interesting paper written by J. H. Watson, of *The Reporter*, on "A Few Waldrs Among Ourselves."

A. B. Sheriff, of Des Moines, then read an interesting paper on the needs of the association and the value of united action. Mr. Sheriff closed his paper by making the following strong points:

"My Brother Dealers, shall we shirk? Never! Not until our own personal evils have been eradicated, not until the great marble companies and a few granite concerns refuse to sell the catalogue houses, either directly or indirectly, not until the 'Vest Pocket Agents' are relics of by-gone days, not until manufacturers and jobbers absolutely refuse to sell only the legitimate retail dealers, not until wholesale representatives will dare ask for a part of your business, when they are also representing firms who furnish the trade direct through the deceiving economy of their catalogues, not until our business is fully recognized as one of the most honorable and the influence and the power of the Retail Monument Dealers' Association of Iowa is stronger than that of any other similar state organization. Then it is we shall reach our true greatness, the power of service, giving aid to other state monument dealers organizations, urging them on and upward, and rendering valuable assistance and allegiance to the great National Retail Monument Dealers' Association recently organized at Chicago.

"Shall we shirk? Never!"

The next business of the meeting was the question as to whether the wholesalers should be entitled to vote at the meetings. It was the general feeling among the wholesalers, as well as the retailers, that the association was, with the large membership, in condition to ask the wholesalers to become associate members with no vote in the meetings. A resolution was presented that Art. 3 of the constitution be changed to read: "Any responsible retail dealer having a regular shop

and who is in himself or has in his employ a practical workman, doing business in Iowa or adjoining sister states in marble, granite, or stone may become a member by two-thirds the affirmative vote of this association. Any legitimate wholesale marble or granite dealer shall be eligible to associate membership but shall have no vote in our meetings."

This was carried unanimously and seemed to give satisfaction to all. The wholesalers expressed themselves as willing to assist in any way they could, but still felt that the business should be confined to the action of the retailers.

The report of the nominating committee was read and the following officers were nominated and secretary ordered to cast the vote of those present for all officers of the association for 1907:

President, John Bogen, Le Mars, Ia.

Vice president, N. E. District, A. R. Taylor, Waverly, Ia.

Vice president, S. E. district, C. C. McCann, Bloomfield, Ia.

Vice president, N. W. District, C. B. Holden, Cherokee, Ia.

Vice president, S. W. District, J. C. Sullivan, Creston, Ia.

Board of Directors—D. W. Rapalee, Sioux City, Ia.; C. D. Oldham, Perry, Ia.; Henry Dodge, Webster City, Ia.; John Briar, Monona, Ia.; E. W. Hoffman, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Secretary and Treasurer—Chas. J. Field, Creston, Ia.

It was moved that Art. 16 be made to read: "The annual meeting of this association shall be held on the third Wednesday of January of each year at Des Moines, Iowa. Also there shall be held during the month of July four district meetings called by the four vice presidents elected and held at such place as they may designate in their district. Special meetings may be convened on a call signed by the president, secretary and one vice president."

It was adopted as read.

The secretary and treasurer was instructed to correct the by-laws and constitution to date, and to make a correct list of dealers and have as many printed as he thought necessary, mail them to each member and to the secretary of other associations.

A. B. Sheriff was then elected chairman of Hotel and Entertainment Committee for next annual meeting, to be held in Des Moines the third Wednesday in January, 1908.

A vote of thanks was tendered the proprietors of the Chicago Hotel for their considerate treatment of the association, to the trade journals, and to the entertainment committee and the local dealers for their interest and pains taken in making the meeting a success. The meeting adjourned for the banquet hall, all feeling that the meeting was the best ever held by the association and resolving to double the attendance at the next meeting.

Thursday night a delightful banquet was tendered the delegates to the meeting by President Bogen, D. W. Rapalee and M. C. Carlstrom & Co. An elegant repast was served and between courses informal talks were delivered by various delegates. Frank Gosselin acted as toastmaster, and with his keen wit and humor won responses from all in the same spirit. Mr. Sheriff, speaking for the guests, thanked the president and the Sioux City dealers for the delightful evening planned for them.

Notes of the Meeting.

One of the oldest dealers in the state, J. E. Agnew, 79 years of age, has never missed an association meeting and says that he learns something new every time he attends one. He thinks that if a dealer once attends a meeting he will never miss another.

The delegates regretted the absence from the meeting of former President Schwartz, who was detained at home by sickness. The association thanked him for his kind letter and wished him a speedy recovery.

Good workmen could find steady employment in Iowa. Many present were short of help and none seemed available.

Charles J. Field, of Creston, the genial and accommodating secretary of the association, was the busiest man in the convention but had time to speak a word to every one. He greatly favored the trade papers by preparing a report of the sessions of the meeting.

Well-Known Illinois Dealer.

MACOMB, ILL., February 1.—The most enterprising concern of this section is the Macomb Granite and Marble Works, in Twyman Block. Tom D. Kirk, the proprietor, has been in the monumental business for nearly forty years, and handles Montello, Quincy and red Warsaw granites. Pneumatic machinery is used throughout the plant, and the latest job of importance is a monument weighing 12,000 pounds, just finished for the family lot of John F. Watson in the Camp Creek cemetery.

Installing Modern Equipment.

WOONSOCKETT, R. I., January 30.—Owing to the increased amount of work at the Woonsocket Granite and Marble Works on Railroad Street, Thomas P. Murray, the proprietor, has had installed a complete line of pneumatic tools, a ten h. p. gasoline engine and an air compressor. A surface cutting machine has also been installed. The machinery and tools are of the latest pattern, and the plant is now fully equipped and up-to-date. Mr. Murray says that he has had a most prosperous season, and with present orders in hand, the outlook for 1907 is most encouraging.

Erecting a New Building.

CARTHAGE, Mo., January 31.—The Kellogg Marble Co., expects to have their new building on the Masonic lot, completed and ready for occupancy by March 1. The building will cover the greater part of a lot 50x100 feet, and the new machinery and equipment to be installed will include a traveling crane and hoister 25 feet wide with 200 feet of track. Mr. Kellogg, manager of the company, is a pioneer in the monumental business, having embarked in it twenty-six years ago in this city, and has been prominently identified with it ever since. The Carthage quarries have gained a reputation among monument dealers throughout the Southwest, and Carthage Stone is rapidly taking the place of marble and granites in monumental work.

Harrison Supply Co.

NATHAN C. HARRISON, General Agent.

57 Dorchester Ave. Extension, Boston, Mass.

Chilled Steel Shot.

The Oldest in the World, Not the Cheapest, but Positively the Best.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Granite and Marble Polishers' Supplies of Every Description.



The Most Perfect Pneumatic Polishing Machine Manufactured.

**PNEUMATIC POLISHING MACHINERY.
PERFECTION POLISHING MACHINES.
MARBLE CITY POLISHING MACHINES.
ELECTRICAL POLISHING MACHINERY.
GARDNER PATENT POLISHING WHEEL**

will positively polish 75 feet of marble per hour direct from rubbing bed.

Write for Price List.

All goods Guaranteed

Quarries.

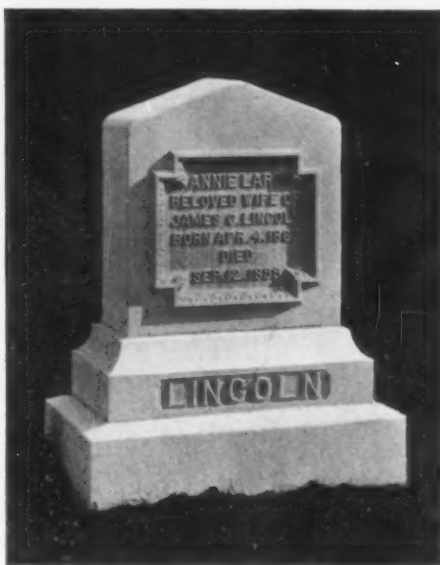
WONDERFUL WHITE OOLITE.

Beautiful Building Stone Secured from
Quarries of Pfeiffer Stone Co. at
Batesville, Ark.

BATESVILLE, ARK., January 29.—Much has been said from time to time about the wonderful white oolite found in Arkansas. Many people seemed to doubt there was such a thing as white oolitic stone and it remained to Charles A. Pfeiffer, of the Pfeiffer Stone Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., to introduce the stone generally.

Mr. Pfeiffer is one of the oldest cut stone contractors in the West. He established a business in St. Joseph, Mo., as early as in 1860, and the firm has been doing business at the same stand ever since. It was incorporated in 1881 with the following officers: Charles A. Pfeiffer, president; F. W. Gensen, secretary and treasurer. The main office of the company is at St. Joseph, Mo., and the quarry office is at Batesville, Ark. Charles J. Dube is the superintendent at the quarries.

Mr. Pfeiffer, the president of this company, is an interesting character and is known all over the country, he has long been recognized as one of the leading cut stone contractors of the United States. He has a strong forceful character, is possessed of indomitable energy and remarkable perseverance and has a mind trained to detail. He is a great believer in system and is careful and painstaking about all of his undertakings. In order to give some idea of this man's remarkable capacity for detail, it is only necessary to say he keeps a record of his every transaction in life and can refer at a moment's notice to the details of construction of any of the many buildings which he has erected in his long and eventful career as a cut stone contractor. He is thoroughly familiar with every branch of the industry and perhaps no man in the United States today understands quarrying operations and the management of a cut stone business better than he. He has always given his work his personal supervision and no detail is so small that he is not thoroughly cognizant of it. He is recognized an authority everywhere. Many of the largest buildings in the West stand as monuments to his industry and capability. Nothing has been too large for



MONUMENT IN MT. MORA CEMETERY, BUILT OF BATESVILLE OOLITE.

him and no detail too small for him; he is familiar with every branch of the business and thoroughly in love with his work so that it is no wonder that he has achieved the wonderful success that he has. But it remained for the last few years to bring to a culmination the climax as it were of his immense operations as a quarryman and cut stone contractor. Having employed successfully almost every stone quarried in the country and thoroughly familiar with their character and composition, he has always been on the lookout for the ideal building stone. And he says, he has found it at last in the mountains of Arkansas at the point known on the map as Batesville.

Up until three years ago, this Batesville stone had only been quarried in a desultory way, only small quantities having been taken from the quarries and this seldom found its way outside of a small limited district, owing to the fact, that there were no railroad accommodations, the nearest road being six miles distant. However, Mr. Pfeiffer had unfounded faith in the new stone, and he has expended his money lavishly in putting in the equipment at the quarries second to none in the country. By dint of much persuasion he convinced the Iron Mountain Railway of the importance of the proposition with the result that they built a six mile spur track out to the quarries from Batesville. Batesville is 85 miles north of Little Rock, and is on the White River branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway.

As a matter of history it may be stated, that the first stone was taken from these quarries as

early as 1836 by William H. Byers, but not until 1902 were the operations ever carried on in a large way. Mr. Pfeiffer purchased about 1,200 acres of land in this neighborhood, 600 of which is underlaid with Batesville stone, the balance being in Saint Clair marble. This Saint Clair marble, by the way, is similar in its formation and characteristics to Tennessee marble and exists in several colors. Mr. Pfeiffer has been too busy with the Batesville stone to give this end of the proposition attention, but he hopes some day to open up this part of the property and place on the market the varicolored marble found in such abundance.

About the time the railroad was built to the quarry in 1902 Mr. Pfeiffer secured contracts to furnish his Batesville oolitic stone for several structures in the West. Two quarries were opened designated as quarries A and B about three and one-half miles apart and connected by a spur track. They are similar in their formation, Quarry A being of a denser formation, the stone being more crystalline and more particularly adapted for fine monumental work as it takes a high polish. Although the real color of this stone is slightly gray, it fractures and bushhammers white, not a dead white, however, but a live brilliant snow white. Quarry B is somewhat darker in color, but the two stones are so similar that when used on the same job, none but an experienced eye can detect the difference.

Quarry A opens into the side of a mountain and the formation is approximately 100 feet in height. Quarry B is almost on a level with the ground and has a depth of approximately 140 feet. The picture of quarry B was taken some months ago and several cuts have been removed since and the quarry presents a different appearance, however, this was the only photograph available.

It was no small undertaking to erect the mill, install machinery and open up a quarry all in one season, and begin furnishing stone for such buildings as the State Capitol at Little Rock, Federal prison at Leavenworth and the Christian Science Church at St. Joseph.

To give some idea of the size of its operation, the equipment at quarry A consists of four Sullivan channellers, four steam derricks, one Pawling & Harnischfeger electric traveler operated by three motors with a capacity of twenty-five tons, with a 60 foot span and operating on a five hundred foot runway. They are at present operating six gangs of saws, one of them being twenty feet in length. Three planers are used, one being of the style called the double platten of the largest size and manufactured by the F. R. Paton Manufacturing Co., of Rutland, Vt. This double platten planer will plane a stone 100 inches by 48 inches and 14 feet in length. The main saw mill contains six gang saws, three planers and two lathes, one of them being a large column lathe, which turns columns five feet in diameter and twenty-five feet in length, the other being a pit lathe which turns any size base.

A machine shop containing all the necessary machinery for repairs is a part of the general equipment. There is also a water tower and pip-



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, BUILT OF BATESVILLE WHITE OOLITE.



CAPITALS IN CHURCH SHOWN, 5 FEET ACROSS ABACOS.



QUARRY B, PFEIFFER STONE CO., BATESVILLE, ARK.

ing system for fire protection. The mill at Batesville is operated both night and day as it is equipped throughout with electric lights and has its steam plant and electric plant in duplicate. The Pfeiffer Stone Co. has built dwellings for its many employes at the mills and quarries, and a large boarding house or hotel, but does not operate the country store on the premises as Mr. Pfeiffer believes that his employes should be at liberty to spend their money wherever they please. Batesville stone has also been used extensively for monumental purposes and many of the leading monumental firms in the West and South carry beautiful examples of it on their floor. When polished it shows up a cream white and clear and being of a hard crystalline nature it takes a high polish and withstands the atmospheric attacks when exposed in a cemetery. We also show an illustration giving some idea of what the stone looks like when used for monumental purposes, although, many more elaborate designs can be found in the West. Charles Schall, the well known monument man of St. Joseph, Mo., has employed it extensively for monumental purposes, and has erected several elaborate monuments which he carved himself. The monument shown in the picture was built by the Pfeiffer Stone Co., and reposes in the Mt. Mora cemetery at St. Joseph.

Fifty car loads of Batesville oolitic was used in the Christian Science church erected in St. Joseph, which is regarded as one of the handsomest stone jobs in the city. The capitals which surmount the columns are elaborately designed and are five feet across the abacus. A photograph of these capitals before they were shipped is also shown, and they give some idea of what can be accomplished in Batesville stone. They are elaborate and reflect credit upon the artistic workmanship of the Pfeiffer Stone Co.'s employes. The stone used in the Christian Science church all came from quarry A.

Already 150 car loads of stone have been shipped to Leavenworth, Kans., for the new United States penitentiary now being erected. This building will have a front 1,250 feet long and 75 feet in height. The stone being used in this immense structure will all be taken from quarry A.

However, the most elaborate and pretentious job in which Batesville oolitic stone is being employed is the \$2,000,000.00 State Capitol building being erected at Little Rock, Ark. Caldwell & Drake are the general contractors for this building and at the present time they have the stone work up to the roof. The basement story and the superstructure will all be taken from quarry A.

There are 200 sections of columns and caps, four feet one and one-half inches in diameter and these were all taken from quarry B. This building will probably be completed, at least the stone work, by the early part of the year.

As will be seen by the immensity of these operations, the Pfeiffer Stone Co., are in a position to handle the largest contracts in the country. They have a well equipped plant at St. Joseph, Mo., and employ about 50 men at this point alone. There are about 100 men employed at the two quarries at Batesville.

Bowling Green Oolitic.

The Bowling Green White Stone Co., whose general offices are located in the Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky., and whose famous quarry of Oolitic limestone is located at Memphis Junction, near Bowling Green, Ky., on another page of this issue are announcing for the attention of the architects and builders, their product in the shape of mill blocks, sawed and cut stone of every description. Bowling Green white stone when first quarried is exceedingly soft to the tool of the hand workman, as well as economical in all kinds of machine work. The company has refitted its cut stone shed, so that their capacity for machine, as well as hand carved work, is much larger than ever before and there is practically an unlimited quantity of the stone itself.

When first taken from the quarry, the stone is dark and soft, but it rapidly begins to harden and by the same process it bleaches, until at last in the course of a few months it is almost pure white, and so hard that the tools which first carved it, will scarcely make a mark upon the finished surface. The bleaching process continues even after the solid white appearance is well established, so that it continues to get whiter and whiter as it grows older by exposure to the atmosphere.

These quarries have been operated for nearly half a century in a small way catering particularly to the local or nearby trade, and it is only within the last few years that any definite steps have been taken to equip the quarries and establish a creditable cut stone establishment, so as to market the highly valuable product that has been well known to a number of experts for a long time. The encouragement which has been met by the offering of such a product located so close to unsurpassed transportation facilities, is only an earnest of the business that will certainly be

developed by the efforts of the enterprising men who are now pushing their product to the front. Bowling Green is located on Barren River, a navigable stream emptying into Green river, then into the Ohio river, and the L. & N. Railroad system offers an outlet in four different directions with the junction immediately alongside of the quarry. There is no limestone of a comparable quality for building purposes, south of the Ohio river, and the natural markets for the product of these quarries are now developing a demand for stone specifications as never before existed.

Improving Carthage Plant.

The Carthage Quarry Co. are making extensive improvements at their quarry and plant at Carthage, Mo. M. A. McNerney, general manager, says that with these improvements to the present plant the capacity will be doubled. The improvements will consist of a steel addition to the present plant to accommodate five gangs, four new steel gangs of the latest improved pattern with the necessary sand pumps and equipment, an entire new power plant to consist of an Allis-Chalmers Corliss engine, a high pressure boiler and one new rip saw of the latest improved pattern. The quarry equipment will be augmented by a new class Y Sullivan channeller. In the cutting shed a complete equipment consisting of an Ingersoll-Rand air compressor with sufficient air to operate the tools and the drills for the quarry will be installed. A new steel traveler 250 feet in length with a 45 foot span will also be added.

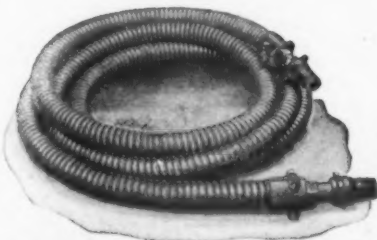
This company recently purchased a tract of quarry land adjoining their present property and stripping is being conducted here with the ultimate intention of opening up a new quarry.

A new stone cutting shed has just been completed. These extensive improvements have been made absolutely necessary owing to the fact that during the past year the demand has greatly exceeded the supply. The opening season will find this company amply able to handle their greatly increased volume of business with facility and dispatch.

Sprague Electric Company

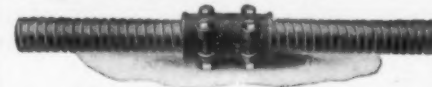
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CHICAGO OFFICE: Fisher Building.



LOGAN-HELM MEMORIAL LIBRARY, VERSAILLES, KY.

For some months we have published pictures of churches in which Indiana Oolitic Limestone was used. This month we publish a picture of another type of building, a library. This is the Logan-Helm Memorial Library erected at Versailles, Ky., the past season. This attractive building was designed by Copeland & Dale, Architects, of New York; J. Rump, of Frankfort, Ky., was the general contractor, and the George W. Henley Stone Co., of Bloomington, Ind., furnished the stone. The building speaks for itself and for the attractiveness of Indiana Limestone for such purposes.

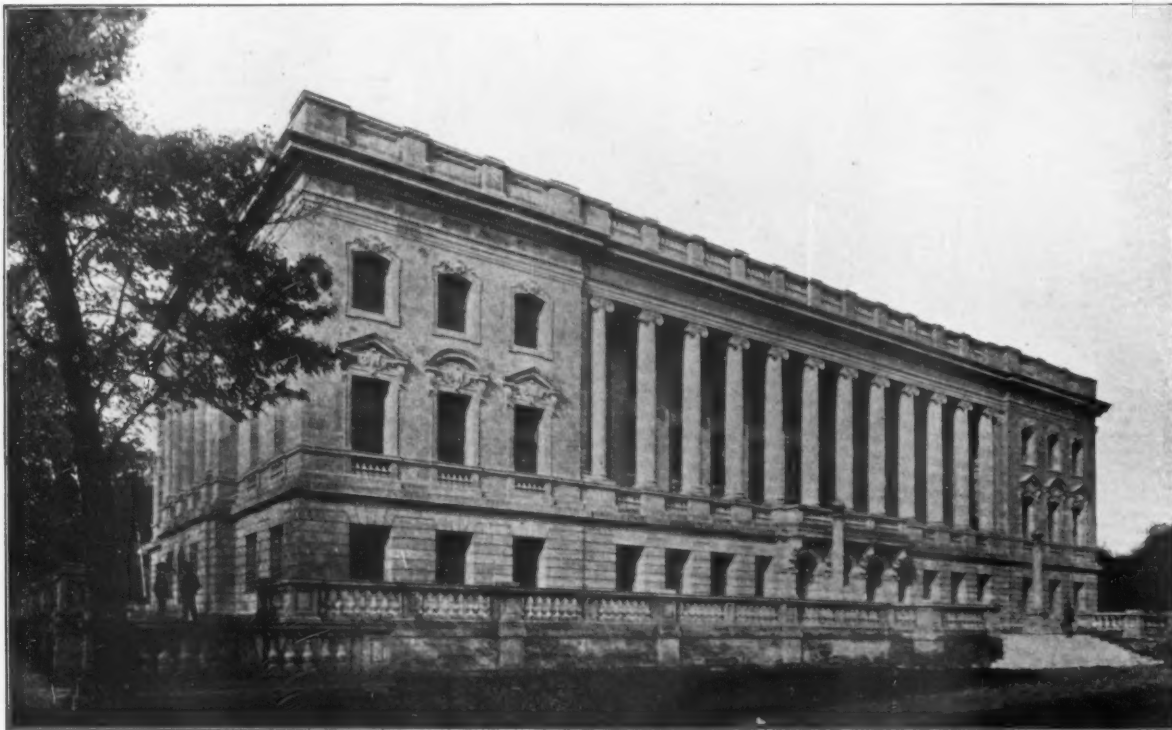
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We can turn stone 24 feet long,
Saw stone 17.6 feet long.

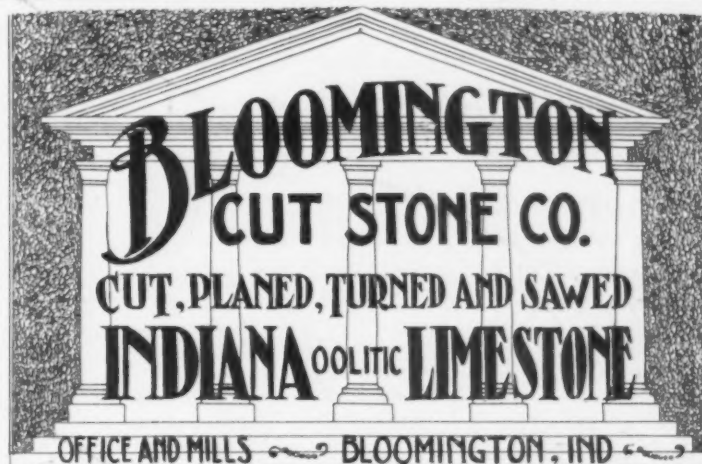
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CUT, PLANED, TURNED AND SAWED
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THE OOLITIC DISTRICT.

Quarrymen Waiting for Season to Open to Begin Active Operations.

GOOD BUSINESS EXPECTED.

BEDFORD, IND., February 2.—January is always the duller month in the year with the stone men in the Oolitic district. It is between seasons and it is the time when repairs are being made to machinery and new equipment installed. At most of the quarries stripping has been carried on without cessation but the majority of them have completed this part of the work and are now waiting for good weather.

Many mills have been running steadily, most of them cleaning up jobs which were commenced late in the fall. Plans and specifications for new buildings have flooded the district and nearly every one has had a chance to bid on some job or other to be erected in the spring. Most of the dealers are optimistic regarding the future and nothing short of a calamity can keep 1907 from being the banner year in the district. The indications are that every man will get his share and while some are apprehensive because of the fact that there are so many new cut stone sheds and quarries to share the business, yet every one realizes that there is plenty of work for all, as reports that come in from all over the country seem to indicate that there will be no abatement in building operations.

E. E. Dickinson, of the Bedford Quarries Co., says that they have practically finished stripping at the famous Hoosier Quarry and that they are arranging their derricks and building new tracks to the recently opened ledges and spring will find them with eight ledges of buff and blue stone ready for the channeller. The Bedford Quarries Co. strips with hydraulic pressure and in order to facilitate these operations a pipe line has been extended around the entire eight ledges so that this line can be tapped at any point. This will greatly facilitate matters as this company uses hydraulic pressure to clean out the mud seams and clear the debris during the quarrying operations. Their pumps have a capacity of eight hundred gallons a minute. Barring the time needed to make the necessary alterations and improvements the mill has run steadily throughout the winter.

At the office of the Brooks-Curtis Stone Co. it was learned that there was nothing of sufficient interest to report as they had not taken on any new work of any magnitude. They have been kept busy throughout the entire winter season with little jobs and are now figuring on some big work for the season.

C. S. Norton, of the C. S. Norton Blue Stone Co., says the outlook for the coming season is particularly good. The stone which comes from this dark quarry is of a high quality and somewhat harder than the usual run and on this account he does not meet competition to such a great extent as some of the other quarries. He has practically completed his stripping and is only waiting the opening of spring to commence his actual quarry operations.

W. N. Matthews, one of the best known quarrymen in the district is still at the Jewish Hospital, at Louisville, Kentucky. He was recently operated on, and while the operation proved successful he is still weak. However, his physicians hold out hope for his ultimate recovery and his many friends in the district will be glad to know that the worst is over.

Nat Joyner, of the P.-M.-B. Stone Co., says that they have practically finished stripping and are now ready for the opening of spring. They have fourteen ledges open now and the season will see them operating on a larger scale than ever. Orders are coming in now and everything points to a busy year.

Rapidly Completing Frankfort Work.

George Dugan had just returned from a trip East where he attended the National Cut Stone Contractor's meeting at Washington, D. C. He

says matters are progressing favorably at the State Capitol job at Frankfort, Ky., and that they have been able to work without cessation, except on one or two occasions when the weather was extremely bad. M. F. McGrath, of the firm, showed the Rock Products' correspondent the new plans for the dome of the capitol building which have been materially changed recently. The new plans will materially enhance the general outlines of the building as the original plans made the dome look too tall. According to the plans at present the dome will be first a square, then an octagon, then a circle, whereas formerly it was only an octagon and a circle. The radius and diameter have not been changed, nor has the height been decreased, but when the building is completed the general outline and symmetry of the building will be improved. They expect to have everything cut and ready for shipment, except the dome, by the first of March. The main pediment is ready for the sculptor and Charles Edward Neihaus will begin work as soon as the weather permits.

At the new mill of the Indiana Cut Stone Co. Louis E. Koerner said that they had been running the mill steadily since they began a few months ago and have several large jobs which they are turning out. This concern has bright prospects for a good season.

John A. Rowe says that he has been running his mill full time all during the winter. One of the biggest jobs he is now working on is the Supreme Court building at Springfield, Ill., which will take about 40,000 cubic feet of buff stone to complete. He is now shipping stone for this building and expects to complete it in a couple of months. The monumental part of his business has been good and they have been turning out some handsome jobs.

The Indiana Bedford Stone Co. has been doing a considerable amount of stripping and has been running gangs steadily throughout the winter.

The Bedford Cut Stone Co., of which J. R. Hughes is the manager, is ready to commence operations. All of the machinery has been installed. The equipment is of the best and will be added to from time to time as occasion requires. Mr. Hughes is in the East at the present. The finishing touches to the office building are being made.

The Climax mill is still shut down but the owners expect to resume operations shortly. Some necessary changes are being made in the equipment and Mr. McKinley says the prospects for the coming season are bright.

Robt. Reed and Ralph Reed were both out of the city. It was learned, however, that their interests were in good shape and that they had practically completed stripping at their quarries. These two gentlemen represent the Oolitic Stone Co., of Indiana, which in turn controls several quarries and mills.

E. B. Thornton, of the Bedford Steam Stone Works, says that they have been running their mill throughout the season, but there is nothing new to report as it is the same old grind. The prospects for the coming year were never brighter as they have been figuring on some large jobs for erection in the spring.

A new quarry company has been formed and will open up in the neighborhood of Ellettsville. They claim they have good prospects and the details of the proposition will be given in our next issue.

The Furst-Kerter Cut Stone Co. are busy as usual. Mr. Furst was in work up to his ears and could only find time to say that the indications were that the coming season would be big.

AT BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., February 4.—Much the same conditions of affairs exists in the Bloomington district as at Bedford. Nearly all of the quarries have completed their stripping operations and the mills are running steadily. From the amount of designs and specifications which have been sent in for figures there is every prospect that the spring season will open up with a rush. Every one is on the *qui vive*.

The work on the Monroe County Courthouse has begun in earnest; scaffolding has been erected and the derricks are in place, and the foundation stones are being set. The stone for the first floor will be blue and for the balance

of the building buff. The Bloomington and Bedford Stone Co. will furnish the stone for the first story and they have practically completed it and it will shortly be placed in position.

William Johnson, of the firm of Johnson-Matthews & Co., and also of the Chicago and Bloomington Stone Co., has gone to England to make a visit to his old home and he will probably spend some time visiting the capitals of Europe while on the other side. Frederick Matthews, of the same firm was in Indianapolis where he was interested in the University fight going on in the legislature. Mr. Matthews' side won out.

The H. S. & R. Oolitic Stone Co. has been doing considerable stripping at its new quarry and they expect to commence quarrying with the opening of the season. Their property consists of about twenty-five acres of fine buff and blue stone. The quarry joins the Adams and Reed quarries and the prospects are that they will have about five floors of good stone. The Monon Railroad is building a switch out to the quarry. At the present time two Wardwell Channellers are already on the ground and one more will be purchased as soon as the work will warrant. The H. S. & R. Oolitic Stone Co. expects to erect a mill on the site of the quarry. The officers of this company are Edward F. Hall, president; Thos. J. Sare, secretary; and William A. Rice, treasurer. The prospects for the new company are flattering.

The Empire Stone Co. have their stripping almost done and have been running their mill about half time throughout the winter season.

J. H. Campbell, of the South Side Mill, says that they are now running full tilt and have plenty of work on hand to keep them busy for sometime to come. The prospects for the coming season are that they will eclipse their previous records.

The Chicago and Bloomington Stone Co. has practically completed stripping for the coming season. Four new ledges will be opened and some of the finest stone yet secured from these quarries will be taken out. Their quarry is near Smithville and contains both buff and blue stone. Their mill has been running steadily throughout the entire season. They have six gangs in operation. W. H. Johnson says that they have several nice contracts on hand and he looks for one of the biggest years in the business.

The Bloomington and Bedford Stone Co. has ordered a Sullivan eight inch channeller and some machinery from the New Albany Manufacturing Co. Their quarry is a half mile southeast of Bloomington and the Bloomington Southern is building a switch which will be completed soon. They have practically completed stripping and expect to commence operations early in the spring.

The Bloomington Cut Stone Co. have been running their mill steadily. They are at present turning out the stone for the first floor of the Monroe County Courthouse, which is being erected at Bloomington, and are also working on the stone for the telephone building at Richmond, Ind., and a church to be built at Latonia, Ky. They have just begun working on the stone for a new office building at Dayton, Ohio. Despite all this great amount of work Mr. Blair expects to make some changes in the mill and will build an extension to the tram-way which will make it 254 feet in length. This is one of the busiest companies in the entire district.

The Central Oolitic Stone Co. is making some changes in the equipment of its mill; they are putting up a new derrick and adding a diamond saw. F. B. Ogden has been sent down from Chicago and will be the cashier and bookkeeper from now on. He says that the prospects are that the coming season will be big with them as they already have some large contracts on hand.

The Hunter Bros. Stone Co. has recently purchased a new Sullivan eight inch channeller.

Walter Kessler, of the Ramona Stone Co. is busily engaged changing the equipment at their famous Ramona quarries at Stinesville. No operator in the district takes a keener interest in his quarry operations than does Mr. Kessler and every detail of the work comes under his direct personal supervision.

When Mr. Kessler gets through making the changes contemplated at this mill it will be one of the best equipped in the entire district. They have been so busy that they have been unable to shut down long enough to make the necessary changes. They are making a new cut and open.

(Continued on Page 37.)

AN ADAPTABLE BUILDING STONE

WHEN it comes to the consideration of the stone specification for any building, whether it be one of those commercial palaces which we vulgarly call the city sky-scraper, or the sumptuous, modern hotel where the American traveler unconsciously surrounds himself with the material things that were once considered as the special prerogative and essential of royal state; or if it be merely the terminal of a trans-continental railroad, or the less pretentious office building of a corporation, Indiana Oolitic Limestone is sure to be taken up among the first, for never has it been employed either to express the grandeur of classic proportion or the delicate details of the renaissance, or the massive force of Gothic lines and found wanting. It is even so universally adaptable, that the residence of moderate cost, as well as the chateau or the urban palatial dwelling of modern princes of commerce can use it with equal appropriateness.

The stone is found in two distinct varieties; a soft, though positive buff, or a rich grayish blue and the choice between the two colors is purely a matter of taste, their popularity being about equally divided, although the buff stone was the first to become generally known and that upon which the splendid reputation of this building material was first founded.

We have often been asked what constitutes an Oolitic Limestone, by those who are unacquainted with the distinctive qualities of geologic formation and whose acquaintance with limestone is limited to the observation of the widely distributed silurian formation so extensively used in the lime-kilns and macadam plants, and known to have little or no merit as a building stone, except in the form of rough ashlar work. The name tells the story. The word "Oolitic" comes from two words, meaning a stone formed of egg shaped particles, and the formation in Indiana where the stone is found is of exceptional character. Indeed there is no duplicate to be found upon this continent, and it is a precise duplicate of the building stone that comes from the celebrated Portland quarries of England, which is prominently mentioned in every important work written upon the subject of rich building materials in the last three centuries.

Indiana Oolitic Limestone was first discovered nearly fifty years ago, and in the immediate neighborhood of the quarries it at once became the exclusive building material; but it was not until the improvement of transportation facilities in the last twenty years that its popularity has spread from ocean to ocean, so that several fine buildings now face the Pacific, while their number is legion in New York and all the principal cities of the Atlantic sea-board.

Much the larger part of the best buildings of the wonderful city of Chicago have come from Oolitic quarries. Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville each got the stone for their best buildings from the same place, and the number of Federal buildings, state capitols, libraries and churches, that have been built of Indiana Oolitic Limestone, would make a longer list than could be credited to any other building stone that has been used by the American people, at once indicating its well-founded popularity and the wonderful range of its adaptability.

Handsome Entrance in St. Louis.

On this page is shown a photographic view of the entrance to Kingsbury Place, on the Union Boulevard, south of Delmar Avenue in St. Louis, Mo., which is one of the best examples of what can be accomplished by the employment of Carthage stone. Stone for this job was furnished by the Carthage Quarry Co. and the Carthage Stone Co. It is a fine example of the architectural possibilities of this well known white lime stone. Standing as it does at the entrance to one of the most beautiful boulevards in St. Louis, it has attracted the attention of thousands of visitors. The feature of the central part is the three drink fountains. Every detail of this is carefully worked out. One of the peculiarities of Carthage stone is that it grows whiter with succeeding years, yet is never offensive to the eye, being a soft white, owing to its peculiar formation.

Prominent Carthage Firm.

CARTHAGE, Mo., January 25.—The Carthage Stone Co., was established in 1892 and is therefore one of the oldest operators in the entire district. Curtis Wright is its president, J. W. Grounds is vice-president and W. R. Logan secretary and treasurer.

They have branches and yards in St. Louis and Kansas City and have built many of the handsomest public and private edifices in the West. Their plant is among the best equipped in the district. A part of this equipment consists of three channellers, two of them being Sullivans and one a Wardwell. They operate five gangs, one a double gang nine feet and ten inches. They have an immense cut stone plant with an electric traveler, the plant is lighted throughout with electricity and they employ about 35 men.

They have been unable to meet the demands made upon them for stone for some time past and as a consequence have been operating their plant both day and night. This concern furnished the stone for the court house a picture of which was printed in an earlier issue and which is considered one of the handsomest jobs ever erected out of Carthage stone; it stands in the center of the square and is one of the best advertisements for Carthage stone in existence anywhere and despite the fact that it has been built for several years it looks as if it had only been erected yesterday, this being one of the characteristics of Carthage stone.

On account of its extreme hardness and non-porosity the dirt and grime of the city seems to leave no impression and the slightest rain restores it to its pristine beauty.

Another handsome job which this company furnished the stone for is the Carnegie Library building which is also one of the show places of Carthage.

The Lake Shore Quarry Co., of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000.00 by J. E. Manter and C. E. Eaton, of Portland.

In the Oolitic District.

(Continued from Page 35.)

ing up some new quarry land which will ultimately give them a magnificent proposition. Quarrying operations have been continued throughout the entire season at this quarry as it is one of the only quarries in the district which the weather does not affect owing to its peculiar location. The mill is down in the quarry hollow and protected in a measure from the icy blasts of winter.

The Geo. W. Henley Stone Co. is among the busiest concerns in the belt. They have several large jobs on hand and are installing some new machinery which will give them an equipment second to none. Mr. Henley says the prospects for the coming season would indicate that they would have all the work they could take care of.

Making Changes in Plant.

STINESVILLE, IND., Jan. 4.—J. Hoadley & Sons, have just completed the erection of an addition to their plant and are making changes in order to facilitate the handling of the stone and give them more yard room. They are changing the location of their derrick and have added a new planer made by the New Albany Manufacturing Co. This concern has had a prosperous year and with the additional equipment they will be better able to take care of their large business. In point of years this is one of the oldest companies in existence and each succeeding year has seen them develop until now they are regarded as one of the largest operators. They have always made a specialty of large columns and operate several of the largest turning lathes in the district. They have erected several handsome jobs during the season just closed and have enough work on hand to keep their mill going steadily throughout the season.

The addition of a story to their office building will give them ample room for their drafting department, with plenty of light. The present equipment at the larger mill of the two consists of three gangs, all of the New Albany Manufacturing Co.'s make, two planers, from the Lincoln Iron Works, and one from the New Albany Manufacturing Co., one header, one Anderson diamond saw and four turning lathes, one of which turns a column 24 x 3 feet 8 inches.

The mill across the track operates five gangs. Their quarry is located about half a mile south of Stinesville. They have been stripping recently and opened up several new ledges. The quarry contains a high quality of buff stone and is considered one of the best quarries in the belt.

J. Hoadley & Sons have recently been incorporated for \$160,000.00 and the prospects for this company are flattering.

The Wentworth Quarry Co., of Hamilton, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000.00.

The Lannon Quarry Co., of Lannon, Waukesha county, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.00 by John Flannagan, Sr., John Flannagan, Jr., and Edward Flannagan.

With Machinery Men.

The Ingersoll-Rand Co., 11 Broadway, New York, are sending out their catalogue No. 91, describing the Davis Calyx Diamondless Core drill. They say:

"The drill is well described by its title. It is a prospecting drill producing cores from 1½ to 15 inches in diameter from any depth to 6,000 feet. It does not use diamonds but has never found a material which it could not cut at a paying rate. The cost of the entire apparatus is often less than that of the diamonds alone where they are employed, and the cost of diamond maintenance and replacement is entirely eliminated. It gives a double record, depositing the cuttings successfully as they occur and removing the core in convenient lengths. For ordinary materials a rotating toothed steel cutter is used, this having a chattering action instead of a smooth cut, and for the harder materials chilled steel shot are used as an abrading material the action of which nothing can resist. The apparatus is built in different sizes the smallest operated by hand and the largest requiring 20 or more horse power and capable of removing cores of large diameter from a great depth."

August Johnston, 11 Broadway, New York, calls special attention to his improved over head trolley transfer system, comprising the most simple, complete and reliable combine of over head transfer cranes. He explains that it can be easily applied with a little cost in all places where it is desired to lift heavy goods of all kinds by means of a power hoist running on over head tram-rails, and states that it is just the thing for stone cutting establishments who have so much of this kind of work in their every day operations. Mr. Johnston wants every stone cutting establishment to have a copy of his circular which will fully illustrate his new system.

Jas. Ahern, Barre, Vt., has something in the way of surfacing points which appeals to the practical operator because they have been developed by means of careful study in surfacing operations. It is all in the tool when it comes to working in hard granite surface and when the theory and the practice both are expressed in one tool it is worth looking up. He says that he is not only prepared to tell you, but to show the man from Missouri, or any other place where they work granite.

The West Leechburg Steel Co., Pittsburg, Pa., is still furnishing stone saw blades that give satisfaction. They have the longest established reputation in this line.

The Thos. H. Dallett Co., 23rd and York Streets, Philadelphia, call attention to their new circular upon the subject of "Dallett Plug Drills," which is designed to show how fifty per cent more can be shown on every dollar invested in drilling operations.



ENTRANCE TO KINGSBURY PLACE, UNION BOULEVARD, SOUTH OF DELMAR, ST. LOUIS, MO., CARTHAGE STONE USED.

Annual Convention of the Cut Stone Contractors' Association.

The annual meeting of the National Cut Stone Contractors' Association was called to order at 11:45 A. M., January 16, 1907, with President Robert E. Harrsch in the chair, Secretary Struble as busy as a naller and ably assisted by John Mawer, his secretary.

The first thing in order was the selection of Joseph Thomlinson, of Chicago, as Sergeant at Arms for this meeting.

The Committee on Credentials was appointed by the president as follows: Samuel Holmes, Pittsburgh; George Oakley, Jr., Toronto; George A. Webb, Worcester, Mass.; Joseph Thomlinson, of Chicago, and B. A. Williams, of New York.

The list of quarries was then read as represented as follows: Bedford Quarries Co., Bedford, Ind.; Ohio Quarries Co., Cleveland, O.; P.-M.-B. Stone Co., Bedford, Ind.; Mathers Stone Co., Bloomington, Ind.; George Doyle Co., Bedford, Ind.; and W. McMillan & Co., Bedford and Chicago.

Roll call showed the following concerns present:

ATTENDANCE.

CANADA—R. E. Gregory, Geo. Webb, Gregory & Webb; J. E. Curtis, John B. Vick, Nicholson, Curtis & Vick; George Oakley, Jr., Geo. Oakley & Son; Walter Page, Page & Co., Toronto.

CONNECTICUT—Fred DePeyster, Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Co., Portland.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Charles Mainati, R. B. Phelps, Mr. Miller, Mr. Kopp, Miller & Kopp Cut Stone Co., Washington.

IDAHO—J. S. Jellison, Boise City.

ILLINOIS—Henry Furst, Furst-Kerber Cut Stone Co.; Chas. G. Fanning, Furst & Fanning; Frank Johnson, American Holist and Derrick Co.; A. E. Dickinson, Bedford Quarries Co.; Ernst Heldmaler, D. Riley, Joseph Thomlinson, Thomlinson, Riley Co.; Robert Harrsch, T. C. Diener, T. C. Diener & Son; David Tait, John Tait & Son; Henry Ebertshaeuser, Stein, Ebertshaeuser & Co.; H. T. Reis, W. McMillan & Co.; Jos. W. Ward, Portage Entry Quarries Co.; D. K. Meiers, Big Four Stone Quarries; Henry Struble, Henry Struble & Co.; Chas. Walters, P.-M.-B. Stone Co., Chicago; Chas. H. Isele, Peoria Stone and Marble Works, Peoria.

INDIANA—George Dugan, Dugan Cut Stone Co.; Henry Curtis, Brooks-Curtis Stone Co.; Nat Joiner, P.-M.-B. Stone Co., Bedford; Chas. Papelle, Caden Stone Co., Evansville; John Ittenbach, Ittenbach & Co., Indianapolis.

KENTUCKY—Samuel Warren, Peter-Burghard Cut Stone Co.; Andrew, John and Casper Diebold, John Diebold & Sons; Ed Peter, Peter-Melcher & Co.; E. H. Defebaugh, Rock Products, Louisville.

MARYLAND—Howard Herrick, Geo. Mann, Mr. Wilson, Rullisan & Wilson, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—M. A. Smith, Cleveland Stone Co., Boston; J. P. Falt, J. P. Falt & Co., Springfield; George D. Webb, Webb Granite and Construction Co., Worcester; W. F. Van Ormun, Worcester; Joseph Nuyr, Springfield.

MISSOURI—O. Sutermeister, A. Sutermeister & Sons, Kansas City; S. M. Lederer, Pickle Stone Co., St. Louis.

NEBRASKA—B. Melquist, Nebraska Stone Co., Omaha.

NEW JERSEY—E. C. Ball, Edwin Ball, Carr & Ball, Harrison; F. H. Barr, Barr, Thaw & Fraser, Hoboken; H. E. Hoerner, H. J. Hoerner & Sons; Charles Grice, Geo. Anderson & Co.; L. W. Dennis, Geo. Brown & Co., Newark; George Sanson, Morristown.

NEW YORK—Col. A. D. Baird, A. D. Baird & Co.; Jas. R. McLaren, Jr., J. McLaren & Sons; James S. Gold, Gold & Taylor; Jos. A. Curran, Curran Bros. & Murphy; John Heinlein; William S. Ross; E. F. Giberson, William Bradley & Sons, Brooklyn; Thompson W. Miller, E. Miller & Sons, Flushing; W. Compton, C. C. Ingalls, Ingalls Stone Co., Ithaca; Willard F. Meyers, James Gillies, Jas. Gillies & Sons, Long Island City; Fred S. Dickinson, W. G. Hall, Bedford Quarries Co.; F. T. Brodix, Howard Woody, Alex Doyle, Geo. Doyle & Co.; August Dannemann, Dannemann & Kupka; A. Kill, C. D. Jackson & Co.; James B. Gillies, New York Cut Stone Co.; Michael Cohen, George Rue, Michael Cohen & Co.; Howard Woodward, C. F. Woodward & Co.; B. A. A. D. and Harold Williams, B. A. and G. M. Williams; Geo. K. Beddoe,

P.-M.-B. Stone Co., New York City; August Kupka, Astoria; Joseph M. Cohen, Cohen & Goldstein, Brooklyn.

OHIO—Jacob Beidler, Independence Stone Co., Cleveland; Albert Neukom, Toledo.

PENNSYLVANIA—Samuel Holmes, W. J. Callen, Morrison Bros. Co., Allegheny; R. V. Reynolds, R. V. Reynolds & Co.; G. E. Scranton, M. Morrison, Morrison & Hastings, Philadelphia; George J. Senn, Cleveland Stone Co., Pittsburg; Frank Carlucci, Fred Carren, Carlucci Stone Co.; C. M. Maynard, Scranton; Thomas Reilly, Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND—Jos. P. Stone, Providence.

VERMONT—Edison T. Pollard, Patch Manufacturing Co.; L. I. Beinhower, Lincoln Iron Works, Rutland.

The ladies present were: Mrs. Charles Mainati, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Charles Grice, Newark, N. J.; Miss Garland, London, England; Mrs. E. F. Giberson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Willard F. Meyers, Long Island City, N. Y.; Mrs. George Dugan, Miss Georgia Dugan, Mrs. Henry Curtis, Mrs. Nat Joiner, Bedford, Ind.; Mrs. Henry Furst, Mrs. A. E. Dickinson, Mrs. Chas. Walters, Mrs. Ernst Heldmaler, Mrs. D. Reilly, Mrs. Jos. Tomlinson, Mrs. Robert Harrsch, Mrs. J. T. Diener, Mrs. Peter Neu, Mrs. Chas. G. Fanning, Mrs. Henry Ebertshaeuser, Chicago; Mrs. John Ittenbach, Indian-



R. E. HARRSCH, PRESIDENT, CHICAGO.

apolis; Mrs. Samuel Holmes, Mrs. W. J. Callen, Allegheny, Pa.; Mrs. Geo. Oakley, Jr., Toronto; Miss Emma Burbank, New York City.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, listened to with much interest and on motion approved.

President Harrsch made his annual address, commenting at some length on the work of the past year and showing conclusively the splendid advances made by the organization. He brought out the point that the mechanical progress in the stone trade had assisted the organization materially and inasmuch as better feeling existed between the employer and workman because of the desire to do the right thing the troubles of the past year have been less than usual. He spoke of the material benefit to the employer in the fold and emphasized the loss to the outsider from not co-operating with the association. He commented on the hardship worked in some cases to stone contractors by the general contractor's methods of not giving the lowest original bidder the order, and another point that the general contractor might be counseled with, he said, is the question of payment of the accounts of the cut stone contractor in a specified time rather than delaying payment when, for some reason, the general work was hung up or the party for whom the building was being put up had an argument with the gen-

eral contractor. He recommended that more trade schools would be beneficial to the stone trade and more apprentices would widen the possibilities for expert workmen.

It was mentioned that the Entertainment Committee had many things before them and an especially pleasant duty at this time, because of the large attendance of ladies, and it was recommended that an addition be made to this committee, and the name of F. S. Dickinson, of New York, was mentioned. The other members of the committee present were Charles Walters, of Chicago; E. F. Giberson, of Brooklyn; George F. Vick, Toronto; Joseph Thomlinson, Chicago and A. E. Dickinson, Chicago.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order and the Committee on Credentials reported on the admission by registration rather than by delegate, as had been thought of. The Committee's report was adopted as read.

Letters from fifty members of the association who were unable to be present were read by the secretary and each regretted his inability to be present and assured the delegates of his hearty co-operation in all the work of the association.

P. B. Parker, of New York, was unable to be present owing to a trip to California, but a paper was read from him containing many excellent points and especially reviewing the work of the committees and the general actions of the association since it has been in existence and recommending a closer observance of the tie that binds and broad gauge methods in the conduct of this organization.

The Executive Committee then made its report. George Dugan, of Bedford, and Ernst Heldmaler, of Chicago, members of the Committee on Finances, reported the association in excellent condition.

The Secretary's report was full of interesting facts of value to every member of the association. In fact it was so meaty and full of good points it is regretted that the association decided to hold it for the exclusive use of the members.

After the general discussion of the Secretary's report it was approved with applause.

The Membership Committee, which was composed principally of John B. Ittenbach, of Indianapolis, and George Dugan, of Bedford, was busy, and the following firms were added to the roll during the sessions of the convention: Jones & Mara, Springfield, Mass.; Miller & Kopp Cut Stone Co., Washington, D. C.; J. S. Jellison, Boise City, Idaho; Herman Bros., Dayton, Ohio; Cohen & Goldstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rullisan & Wilson, Baltimore, Md.; George Mann, Baltimore, Md.; Carlucci Stone Co., Scranton, Pa.; George Sanson, Morristown, N. J.; H. J. Hoerner & Sons, Newark, N. J.; The Peter-Melcher Co., John Diebold & Sons and Peter-Burghard Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. Miller's Sons, Long Island, N. Y.; Thos. Reilly, Philadelphia, Pa., and Joseph Muir, Springfield, Mass.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

At the opening of the convention President Harrsch announced that through the courtesy of Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, A. E. Dickinson, of Chicago, had arranged for a reception at the White House, when President Roosevelt would receive the cut stone men at 11:45. This announcement was received with great applause.

The meeting immediately adjourned, and accompanied by the ladies, the delegates, about 150 strong, left to visit the President. The ladies were taken charge of by F. S. Dickinson in a tally-ho and the other delegates went by the old foot route, but it was an enthusiastic party and their enthusiasm increased when they marched into the blue room and were in turn introduced by Secretary Struble to the President. Mr. Roosevelt, in his characteristic way, received each visitor as tenderly as if he had known him all his life and the party considered themselves favored in the reception accorded them. While the President personally asked about the stone business of each one, as well as about their families, he was particularly gracious to Secretary Struble, whom he complimented on having missed his calling for

which he was especially fitted by his splendid memory which made it possible to introduce every delegate personally, and so when they all marched back to the hotel they felt like singing "We marched right in and turned around and walked right out again."

On returning to the convention hall the Committee on Resolutions, which was composed of Charles Isele, C. C. Ingalls and L. W. Dennis, presented resolutions of regret and an expression of sympathy to the families of James McLaren, of Brooklyn; Joseph J. Spurr, of Newark, N. J., and James Hastings, of Philadelphia, owing to their demise the past year, and expressed regret at losing their active co-operation in this association. It was resolved by the association to adopt the report of the committee and in extending these resolutions to the families to have them engrossed.

The Nominating Committee was then named as follows: E. F. Giberson, New York; Chas. G. Fanning, Chicago; J. B. Vick, Toronto; O. Sutermeister, Kansas City, and J. P. Falt, Springfield, Mass.

Under the heading of new business S. M. Lederer, of St. Louis, spoke of the possibility of securing greater co-operation between quarrymen and cut stone men and urged that the matter be taken up more vigorously as this had been acted on and discussed from time to time several years past and the matter was placed in the hands of the Executive Committee for early action. The Nominating Committee's report was adopted as made by them, as follows:

"To the members of the Cut Stone Contractors' Association:

"Gentlemen:—We herewith beg leave to report that we have the honor to present for president, R. E. Harrsch, of Chicago, Ill.; for first vice president, P. B. Parker, of New York; for second vice president, George Dugan, of Bedford, Ind.; for secretary-treasurer, Henry Struble, of Chicago, Ill.

"Executive Committee—Col. A. D. Baird, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert Schall, Omaha, Neb.; William Morrison, Allegheny, Pa.; Jno. B. Ittenbach, Indianapolis, Ind.; Geo. D. Webb, Worcester, Mass.; E. F. Giberson, Brooklyn, N. Y."

The next question before the meeting was the reading of invitations of various cities for the next annual meeting. An invitation was given by the Chicago Commercial Association to visit Chicago. The Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, of Louisville, invited the body to come to Louisville, and the quarrymen who desired to have next year's convention visit Bedford, in co-operation with John B. Ittenbach, of Indianapolis, invited the convention to meet at Indianapolis, and later the Executive Committee accepted this invitation.

The meeting adjourned early so that all of the delegates might get their good clothes on for the banquet in the evening, and thus closed the most successful meeting ever held by this association.

THE SOCIAL FEATURES.

The annual dinner of the National Cut Stone Contractors' Association was held in the banquet hall of the New Willard Hotel at 7:30 on January 17. Here is the menu:

MENU.

	Haut Sauterne
Lynnhaven Oysters	
Clear Green Turtle	
Planked Shad with Roe	
Cucumbers	
	St. Estephe
Sweetbreads, Braise, with Virginia Ham	
	Moët & Chandon
	White Seal
Filet of Beef, Savoy	
Benedictine Punch	
Roast Squab, Stuffed with Truffles	
Orange and Romaine Salad	
Parfait, New Willard	
Assorted Cakes	
Camembert Cheese	
Coffee	
White Rock	
Cigars	
Cigarettes	

The management of the New Willard Hotel and the Committee on Entertainment did themselves proud. The tables were set in the form of a

double M and the toast master of the occasion was Col. A. D. Baird, of Brooklyn, the grand old man of the association, and he was flanked on his right by President Robert E. Harrsch and on the left by Secretary Henry Struble. Everybody had their Sunday clothes on and the decorations of the tables added charm to the occasion. It was a jolly crowd for it was the closing event of the most successful meeting held of the association, and during the two hours spent at dinner there was a line of busy conversation from one end of the room to the other and the only comments during this active session were those of Col. Baird, who insisted on some of his boys from Brooklyn not smoking cigarettes.

Our Sweethearts.

The flowers of the occasion, however, were the forty ladies who accompanied their husbands and fathers to this annual meeting and the Entertainment Committee were happy to arrange a banquet especially for the ladies and it was a very interesting one too, but there was no sewing society ever conducted where the ladies were quite so busy. They did not have to smoke so much or talk so hard as the men, but notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. E. F. Giberson presided and selected Mrs. Neu and Miss Georgia Dugan and several other ladies to play the piano and sing songs and otherwise entertain them they were ready to join the men in the grand occasion of the even-



C. H. ISELE, FORMER PRESIDENT, PEORIA, ILL.

ing, the joint entertainment which followed the banquet proper for an hour and a half. Therefore every man stood up and cheered as the forty ladies marched in to the banquet and Col. Baird said "Don't make so much smoke." He didn't mean that for the ladies, but for the men who had made smokestacks of themselves and had cleaned up all the cigars during the two hours previous. When the ladies were seated the Colonel made one of those pretty little speeches that he knows so well how to pull off and insisted on the gentlemen being on good behavior and he welcomed the ladies in that hearty fatherly manner that made them feel that this was an occasion in their lives.

The Colonel said that he recognized that he had lost his wind when it came to making speeches to the ladies, but, he said, "I want to say particularly for your benefit that I am not as old as I look, notwithstanding my white hair. This has been a successful gathering and it has been a pleasure to shake the hands of the young men in this line of business who came here to attend the fourth annual meeting. It is a success in every particular. As an illustration we raised \$2,475.00 as an emergency fund. No doubt the liberality of the gentlemen present was due to the fact that they knew the ladies were with us.

"I want to take this occasion to introduce to you ladies and gentlemen the President of our association, Mr. Robert E. Harrsch, of Chicago. We are sorry he is so bald, but he has made us a good president and therefore he was re-elected, so

I suggest to you good singers that you welcome him for he is a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Harrsch pretended to be much frustrated, and he was, but he brought out some pertinent points. He said, "I admire the loyalty of the men of this organization to its principles. They have contributed with broad gauge spirit to the conduct of this organization and that has made its success a reality, but we must keep in mind the fact that we must be fair with our employees, but not be intimidated by any threat they may make, and the peace and good will that reigns today among us has been brought about by the olive branch and friendly spirit of this association. My thought is that by co-operation in the future between the manufacturer and his employees through this association we will be instrumental in broadening the possibilities of the business and make it a pleasure to be in the organization."

Mrs. Joseph Thomlinson was then called upon to sing and all decided right then for future consideration that orchestras were a nuisance when the fair ladies can contribute music to business gatherings, for Mrs. Thomlinson was heartily applauded and after remarking that she was shivering she again entertained us, receiving still heartier applause, and there was at once a contest between Michael Cohen and several other gentlemen as to who should deliver the lady the greatest bunch of flowers.

Colonel Baird then introduced Charles G. Fanning, who talked on the "Application of Stone in Architecture." He was surely master of the subject. He said in part:

APPLICATION OF STONE IN ARCHITECTURE.

BY CHARLES G. FANNING.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been asked to say something to you about the relation of stone to architecture, or rather the application of stone in architecture. Most of us here think that stone is the only material that should properly be applied in architecture, at least for exteriors, but I suppose our opinion may be somewhat biased. The fact, however, that we devote our time, our energy, our very lives to the stone business, is sufficient evidence of our abiding faith in the product, both for the ornamental and structural uses of the architect in fashioning his building.

In the days gone by, when stone was used so extensively for building, it was made to portray every light and shadow of human emotion. Knowing with what and how to build, the architect will not only express the sweetness and lyric sprightliness of life, but its misery and sorrow. Light will symbolize its gladness, shade its trouble. The origin of building is to be found in the endeavors of man to provide for his physical wants. It is very probable that the first buildings were of rough, undressed stone, there being neither time, means, nor workmen to complete a more finished product. But as the people became more enlightened and the workman more skillful, the stone was made to express every emotion, every thought. Much of the extent and magnificence of the architectural work of the Romans is attributed to their knowledge and use of stone. Religion, too, was largely responsible for the various styles of stone cutting. We all know that architecture has its origin in religious feeling and observances; that its noblest monuments among the pagan nations of antiquity were stone temples to the gods, whilst the rude nations of the North in the Middle Ages devoted their energies after their conversion to Christianity to the construction of suitable edifices for the worship of the Almighty, and we find again that the most extensive and most splendid structures raised by the same people when the light of learning had begun to shine upon them and a new and more beautiful style of architecture had been developed, were dedicated to the same purpose. To them a church was a consecrated building. It was instinct with speech, a tree of life planted in paradise, sending its roots deep down into the crypt, rising with stems, breaking out into boughs over the vaulting, blossoming into diaper and mural flora and fruit, on corbel, capital and boss. Lions and mystic creatures guarded the doors. Gargoyles took the form of hideous monsters, and the beautiful curves of the flying buttress suggested the poetic fancy that strong hands and bowed arms wrought whilst the workmen slept. But when the climax of excellence is reached, descent therefrom is commonly swift and certain. Alas for stone, the tendency

of today is to produce the greatest possible effect with the least possible expenditure. But, gentlemen, is not this tendency over-mechanical? Is it not wanting in poetry of conception? May we not hope that the people of our country will come to see the wonderful power of stone as a medium of aesthetic expression?

Gentlemen, your wood will rot, your steel will rust, but stone will stand the tempests for a thousand years. It is the tablets of stone that reveal to us today the thoughts and achievements of the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt and the kings of Assyria.

Let us hope, gentlemen, that there will come with our vast wealth a deeper appreciation of the power of stone to reveal to future ages the achievements of our twentieth century. Then will we again see our trade take its place as the grandest art of the building world.

Last year, my friends, I told you I hoped to see you all again, just as happy and twice as prosperous. Let me again express the same wish, and add to it that at the next banquet our association will have doubled its membership.

Miss Georgie Dugan, of Bedford, Ind., then sang while Mrs. Peter Neu accompanied her on the piano and after receiving the bouquets and the applause she and Mrs. Henry Furst, of Chicago, sang together.

Toastmaster Baird then introduced John Vick, of London, Ontario, who with his partners, the other Graces, came to the last meeting and now are back a half dozen strong. Mr. Vick remarked he was a Canadian and it would be all right for him to make speeches if he was a lawyer, but as a stone cutter it was well enough to let him alone.

"It was agreed by your secretary," he said, "that when he was informed of my inability to make speeches that the gong would be struck at the end of five minutes, so I will hurry on. I appreciate the cordiality expressed. As an invited guest last year I have joined with you most heartily in this fourth annual dinner and I assure you, my friends and brothers from London join me in this greeting. The advice and the assistance rendered the cut stone men in London by the officers and members of this association has helped mightily. Toronto has prospered, and while Canada's population is scarce, compared with the States, yet a big cut stone business is being conducted.

"All Canadians are good patriotic citizens of the American republic and have a great affection for their brethren over the line and we have come over here and joined in this occasion with much pleasure. We use quantities of material from this side, specifically Bedford stone. I suggest if it meet with your approval when asking for quotations from our side of the hill that you will confer with us. We certainly have been benefited and hope to continue the friendly pleasant relations that have been created between the cut stone men of Toronto and other cities of North America, all through the means of this association."

Tommy Miller, of Brooklyn, he who entertained us on several occasions during our visit to Washington was called on to sing a song. Mr. Miller remarked it was not fair to an audience or to himself to sing songs owing to the fact that his voice was out of order. It was in perfect condition when he arrived in Washington, but the pleasure of the occasion had necessitated his working his voice overtime; hence this excuse. However he was prevailed upon to tell about "Algy" in song and all appreciated it because all knew Tommy could sing, and the largest bouquet in the room and the applause of all was given him.

Col. James B. Gillies was then asked to talk on "Our National Interests as Stone Cutters." Now, Colonel Gillies had prepared his speech carefully and in his introduction told how John Ericson was so busy in building the Monitor that he did not have time to listen to his friend Bull play, but after Bull became famous then it was that Ericson went to Bull. "This same experience," said Colonel Gillies, "leads us to the thought that we have all thought we needed the music and the charms of life at our dinners, but we never realized what is was until we invited the ladies here today. Yea, we will go to the ladies hereafter. It is always a pleasure to participate in a social affair with our wives and sweethearts, for the hands that rock the cradle rule the world. Saving our National Union our Toastmaster offered his body



HENRY STRUBLE, SECRETARY, CHICAGO.

as a sacrifice, and joined the National army, dropping the mallet and tooth chisel to assist in the protection of our National interests. Colonel Andy D. Baird may retire from business now, however, but never from the hearts of the stone cutters. St. Joan, the Divine, in his remarks to the Romans, described them as "Citizens of no mean country." Gentlemen, we are citizens of no mean craft. We hear the comment time and again that tendency is for cheaper buildings in all lines. As a stone cutter I deny this statement, for when the plans are thoroughly worked out in this beautiful city of Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue will be the most beautiful spot in the world. Our minister wrote me a letter as manager of the South Dover Quarries when it was learned that our company was to furnish some of the material that was to go into a building now in course of construction on this great avenue and remarked that it was a case of marrying South Dover to Washington. I am proud of my profession and I have been in it for 38 years, since my boyhood, and, Ladies, I am still a few years old and believing in our National interests. We have certainly acquired the National interest in that we have 140 firms in this organization. Every large city in the United States is interested and ready. We have today a greater influence than the original thirteen States. Guard well your National interests by remembering that your employees have their rights. Right makes might. Broaden the influence of our craft by broad gauge methods. In that connection I learned not long ago of a new marble concern that was to start in our vicinity. We welcomed them, because if we are all progressive in our particular lines and operate on a broad gauge methods it will engender better feeling and will increase the possibilities of our profession."

Owing to the illness of C. W. McCormick, of Cleveland, he was unable to be present and his address was read to the organization and was received with applause. It follows:



GEORGE DUGAN, BEDFORD, IND.

WHY DO WE HOLD CONVENTIONS?

BY C. W. MCCORMICK.

There is perhaps not one in this assembly who could not answer this question quite as well if not better than I can, but there are no two of us who would answer it in the same way, giving the same reasons; which is only natural, as we do not all think alike, and it is well we do not, for if we did, there would be no progress made in any field of human activity.

It is the difference of opinion, and the giving expression to that difference in open discussion, that warms up our intellects, and sets us thinking, clears up our mental vision, revealing to us the fact that many of our most cherished opinions are responsible for some of our greatest mistakes.

It is in the convention where we are called upon to give our views upon such matters as are brought before it, and where we meet with the views of others, which are very often vastly different from ours, and during the debate which necessarily follows, the right-minded and the fair-minded find common ground to stand upon, a common law to guide, and a common standard to uphold.

Primarily conventions may be said to be instruments of justice, and evidences of civilization, because they are called into action by the intelligent forethought of the people whenever it is evident to their minds that right is being wronged, and the people being deprived of their inalienable rights, or that common practice in any line of business has been so ruinous as to threaten its very life, and bring distress upon kindred pursuits.

A convention might easily be termed a peace congress. Although they are by no means always peaceful, they are nevertheless convened for the purpose of bringing about an argument upon questions of common interest. To agree to disagree is a peaceful solution of a disagreement; it is the getting together and settling our differences in a peaceful way that is such value to us.

There is not a man here tonight who does not know this, or who does not prefer to settle in that way, and that is what the convention teaches; it tells us to get together when we differ. If we do not, then we won't agree. Life is too short and strenuous to haggle it away in fruitless contention.

The convention hall is the business office of an organization, it is the organization's legislative headquarters; it is there where the ideas, opinions and views of the delegates are openly expressed and freely discussed, and the whole boiled down into an accepted formula or prescription for the use of individual members, "to be well shaken before taken."

Every member of an organization becomes a legislator when in convention, engaged in preparing suitable and mutually agreeable rules governing his individual course in business.

After adjournment they are transformed from legislators into executives, charged with the execution of their own laws, which in convention assembled they choose to enact, and the good that comes from such enactment depends entirely upon the faithfulness of their execution.

The purposes of industrial conventions are always for the good of the industries that they represent, the object being to eliminate false doctrine and bad practice, to encourage high ideals, and cleaner business methods, and to wage war on any other course that does not hold within its view a profitable as well as a "square deal," for there is nothing more legitimate in business than a fair profit, and nothing more demoralizing than loss.

When we prosper we are happy. We look the world in the face and smile, and feel encouraged in the right. When we are losing, we feel depressed and ashamed, and are often induced to do wrong in order to keep up appearances a little longer, in the hope that the tide of fortune will turn soon enough in our favor to enable us to show a balance to our credit.

It is to avoid this latter condition that we hold conventions, for loss in business is mostly through ill-natured, or ill-advised competition, a state of commercial war instead of industrial peace.

At this point we are induced to organize and convene, tell our tales of woe, agree to a set of sensible regulations, applicable to our business,

and to start out again with renewed hopes for, and strong faith in the future.

A convention is held because there is an organization back of it, but the convention is only the mouth-piece of the organization. It is at the convention that the organizers "speak their piece," tell what they think ought to be done, and what ought not to be done, and it is what comes from this opportunity to tell what we think to willing listeners, that brings relief from unhealthy and burdensome conditions in our business, because it is then and there that the true condition of things is made known to those in our line, and while they may not be suffering from the same ills, they are nevertheless able to clearly understand our troubles, and gladly give us both their sympathy and support; besides they may have "troubles of their own" that call for reciprocity on our part, which brings us shoulder to shoulder in a righteous fight for a common cause.

All this goes to show that conventions are a good thing from a business standpoint, and that is one, and perhaps the most important reason why they are held, but that is not the only reason, nor is the promotion of good and profitable business methods the only result.

The cultivation of the social, friendly side of our natures is of immense importance; the sentimental side, if you like. We live in an intensely practical age and country, everything seems to be subservient to that all absorbing passion "to get there." Yet there is not a single one of us here tonight who does not hail with joy the heart-warming pleasure that is embodied in an hour like this.

Friendship is the foundation stone upon which is builded our permanent successes, and through which we are made to possess the best there is in life.

The coming together for a common purpose is sure to stimulate a friendly interest in those we meet, as we are in search of the same thing. It freshens our interest in those we have known before, and gives us unusual pleasure in making new friends. What we are all looking for in this world is something to make us happy, and the way to get that "something" is the way we are trying to find, or having found, wish to forever retain.

To be happy we must be at rest in both mind and body. To be well fed and clothed is a satisfaction, but it is not happiness. If the mind is not also satisfied, a full stomach does not make a happy heart, nor will a pocket full of money satisfy hunger. It is the happy combination, and the happy medium that gives us the most pleasure and profit. Then the way to seek is "the middle of the road," and I do not believe there is anything better calculated to teach us this, or to show us this way, than what we learn at the convention.

We learn there to be conservative, moderate, tolerant, as well as to be honest, active and earnest. Now, if all this be true of conventions then the answer to the question, "Why Do We Hold Conventions," is because they are a good thing.

You have now held four of a kind; your hand is getting stronger all the time, next year you will have held five of a kind, straight, ace high.

Long live the National Cut Stone Contractors' Association, may it increase in strength, and numbers, and usefulness, and may each year add new luster to the pages of its history.

Colonel Baird stated that he was good for twenty years yet and enjoyed the pleasure of these occasions and the friendship of the members.

The Toastmaster called on one of the ladies for a speech on the subject of "Our Wives," and Mrs. George Dugan demonstrated that she could make better speeches than any man present. She said:

"I remember at the first dinner of the association there were only six ladies in attendance at the meeting. Now we have forty, so you see your welcoming us to your councils will no doubt increase the attendance at your next banquet. Thanks, Mr. President, we are enjoying ourselves and hope to come again. There is one gentleman whom we all like very well and that is Mr. Struble, but we have one regret, he did not bring Mrs. Struble with him. We have had an enjoyable time during our visit here and in visiting the United States Senate today we discovered that the stone men were not only handsomer, but fully as substantial as the law makers up at the Capitol, and therefore of course we believe they excel any other body in the world. One personal regret is that the ladies present do not all live in Bedford

so we could meet oftener, but we all hope to meet in Indianapolis, for we have enjoyed this occasion."

It was then moved and seconded at the suggestion of Colonel Baird that Secretary Struble be turned over to the ladies for the year 1907 so that he might bring with him Mrs. Struble to the next meeting.

Former President Charles Isele who was next called on remarked that he was much pleased to be present and that he was happy to see the increased interest in the past three years and the strength of this organization, all of which demonstrated that it was not raised on the bottle. He said: "I have never had a strike in my 28 years in the business and manage to get along well with my employees. I always try to advance them when I can and the result is that we get along nappily."

The toastmaster then remarked that he had been hearing all evening from the stone cutter and his wife and sweetheart and it was now time to hear from the source of supply, and called on A. E. Dickinson, of Chicago. Mr. Dickinson is a modest man, although great in stature. He said that this had been a pleasant occasion and he felt satisfied that the organization had been beneficial to the craft.



C. W. WALTERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Charles Walters, of the P.-M.-B. Stone Co., was then called on and he said that quarrymen came to this meeting because they could get better acquainted with their customers.

Colonel Baird said there was a gentleman present who had \$54,000.00 in his pockets, a member of the association and a good member, and he introduced Benjamin Williams. The latter said he was much surprised, but would suggest one thought, that through this organization stone men have been able to protect their business and sleep better nights and enjoy their craft.

B. E. Jellison, of Boise City, Idaho, was called on and said he hoped to be a steady member and had enjoyed the occasion.

E. H. Desebaugh, of Rock Products, was asked to respond to the toast "The Press" and he congratulated the organization on their success and wanted to urge on them the fact that they had gone forward steadily, although they might not yet have realized as an organization all that they had hoped for. However, if they continued to conduct the organization on broad gauge lines they were bound to succeed, and the splendid delegation present at this meeting evidenced the unusual interest of the cut stone men from Kansas City to Boston in the progress of their own business. He remarked it was a pleasure to be in attendance at this meeting and assured the association of the thorough cooperation of Rock Products for the betterment of the business.

Congressman William Calder, of Brooklyn, an ex-contractor and material man, made a few appropriate remarks. He told a good story on his

pal, Mr. Woody, and said he was a congressman and yet belonged to an organization and delivered a few body blows to the material man, but the Brooklynites who were responsible for his presence co-operated in making him welcome.

Col. Baird then introduced, well, he just said "Struble, he is it. Struble is the whole thing," and Mr. Struble made one of those happy little talks that have made him famous and agreed to go on record to marry all the ladies in the association who could get rid of their husbands. He said he had tried to get everybody else in trouble by having them make speeches, but he had been making the same speech for three or four years and thought it was time for him to be taken off the program, but said he would insist on all the membership bringing the ladies always to these meetings in the future.

Then all held hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne," which was a grand finale to the occasion and the great reception afterwards was fine.

NOTES OF THE MEETING.

Mrs. Charles Fanning can tell you more about Washington than any seven people who ever visited there.

The whist parties on the Chicago Limited developed that there were some good players aboard, especially the ladies.

Oscar Sutermeister, of Kansas City, visited New York.

The Bedford Quarries Co. and the P. M. & B. Stone Co., with Fred Dickinson and George Beddoe as hosts, took a party of visitors to New York to a number of cut stone plants and incidentally to see the sights. It was a cold bracing morning and everybody enjoyed it.

Mrs. Peter Neu, whose husband was formerly an active stone man, was a visitor and was invited to come again. Mrs. Neu lives in Chicago and is the general manager of the Clover Club now.

The Ittenbachs will have their hands full when we all go to Indianapolis, but our friend John and his good wife know how to entertain so that is not giving them any worry.

James Ward is now manager of the Portage Entry Quarries Co., of Chicago. E. T. Malone, of that company, has given up his active interest and is devoting himself to mining properties in which his brothers are largely interested. Mr. Ward was congratulated by all the boys upon his new title and there is bound to be something doing.

Alex Doyle appeared at the meeting for the first time. He is a sculptor of note, but enjoys meeting with his co-workers in the stone branch of the business.

That Toronto bunch are lively, wide-awake business men.

Our friend Heldmaier doesn't handle checks well. He lost his overcoat at Washington.

That New Willard Hotel is about the brightest thing in Washington. The price is high, but it excels those cemetery vaults they call hotels around about there, and they don't rob you in broken doses as they do there.

The Louisville delegation, composed of the Diebold boys, Ed Peter and Samuel Warren, visited the various Eastern cities, and as they are all making changes in their plants they were looking for new ideas in mechanical appliances and the best arrangement of their factories.

Furst & Fanning, of Chicago, were applying electricity to their plant at Chicago and are using a 25 h. p. motor for their traveler and a 45 h. p. for their two single planers and two gangs.

Tomlinson & Riley have recently put in a 76-inch diamond saw of Patch manufacture.

Peter Melcher, of Louisville, put in a 125 h. p. generator recently.

The Canadian representatives were much interested in the application of electricity.

Col. George Dugan, he of Kentucky Capitol fame, said he was fast completing his work at Frankfort. By the way, remarking about his Anderson diamond saw, he said it was a great money saver for any cut stone man.

The East meets the West in this association on common grounds, and they enjoy each others society.

George Anderson & Co., of Newark, N. J., were represented by Manager Charles Grice, who said they had recently purchased the Birmingham Engine Works and that their plant in Carnonstee is being doubled to take care of their increased business. They will build a gas engine or gas producer from 1 to 500 h. p. This additional line of machinery will necessitate increasing their force by 200 men. Speaking of their special stone machinery Charlie says that orders are plentiful in all lines and prospects are flattering for a large business.

W. G. Hall, of the Bedford Quarries Co., made his first appearance. He seemed to enjoy mingling with the stone men, as he visits most of the Eastern contractors.

Willard F. Meyers was pointing with pride to a number of new installations of Meyers saws of the direct spindle drive.

The many friends of Adam Groth, of Joliet, one of the active members of this association, regret that his absence was due to the death of his daughter, which was announced at the convention.

E. W. Pridmore, of Chicago, also had sorrow at his home, as the telegram to his co-worker, H. T. Reis, indicated.

L. I. Bernhower, of the Lincoln Iron Works, was ever present and made many friends in the party. He presented each delegate with a pocket book with the compliments of his firm, with his name on it, a handy and beautiful gift, as a reminder that the Lincoln Iron Works were always on hand to furnish the pocket book and something to put into it. Speaking of business conditions Mr. Bernhower stated that they were busy and had all they could do. One of their recent orders was a full outfit for the Colorado Yule Marble Co., of Marble, Col.

Another gift that gladdened the hearts of the stone men as a suggestion that they might get more money in 1907 was the presentation by E. T. Pollard for the F. R. Patch Manufacturing Co., with a memorandum book which was presented to each delegate at the banquet.

Secretary McCormick, of the Cleveland Stone Co., was missed. He was on the sick list.

A telegram to the convention announced that all bids were off on the new Cleveland courthouse, owing to an injunction, and the probabilities are there will be another letting and sandstone might get a look in this time.

Howard Woodward, of C. F. Woodward & Co., was a social chap and he showed his Australian characteristics by mixing with his friends from the East and the West.

Michael Cohen was present accompanied by the new secretary of the M. Cohen Co., George Rue. They enjoyed this occasion, visiting socially their many customers in the East, and were busy shaking hands with some of their quarry friends.

Frank Carlucci, of Scranton, said if this organization had been perfected some years earlier it would have saved him a lot of money and been of great benefit to a large number of people in the business.

George Beddoe, of the P. M. & B. Stone Co., of New York, assisted Manager Walters in entertaining the P. M. & B. Co.'s customers.

C. T. Vandiver, who has been chief clerk to Vice President Walters, of the P. M. & B. Stone Co., of Chicago, has been made city sales agent and Van will now be actively on the street.

W. V. Grubbs has been selected as Northwestern sales agent, with headquarters at Minneapolis, in the Kasota block.

The first thing that greeted the visitor when he went into the New Willard Hotel was the sign of the Bedford Quarries Co., the Ohio Quarries Co., the P. M. & B. Stone Co., and the Cleveland Stone Co., stating that they were keeping open house and extending a welcome hand to the delegates. This was quite a pleasant place to drop in because it was right opposite the meeting room and there was lots of stone talk in this ante room.

The weather did not interfere with the ladies having a great time in Washington. They did the town, including the Senate and the House, and every old place, and they were all welcome, for they were intelligent sight seers and interested in everything, especially if it was built of stone.

The ladies' resting place after their journeyings was in the long midway in the hotel where they could see their husbands at the first moment after the adjournment of the meetings and incidentally keep their eye on the camp followers.

Manager Johnson, of Chicago, of hoist and derrick fame, was about the youngest old gentleman in the party.

R. V. Reynolds, who represents the Lee Marble Co., of Lee, Mass., was the only marble man present, except Cohen, who has a marble quarry of his own.

H. E. Hoerner was one of the youngest delegates but he represented his firm satisfactorily. He is one of those fortunate boys who has a pal, and the gentleman's name is H. J. Hoerner, his father, the head of this firm.

August Dannemann, of Dannemann & Kupka, was resting on his oars for a while. He said they had just sold their yard to the Pennsylvania railroad people to build a depot on and were looking for new quarters.

Charles Capelle made his first visit to the meeting. He is secretary of the Caden Stone Co., of

David L. Tait went to New York to spend a few days doing the society act. He is one of the liveliest young business men connected with the stone trade, however.

Carr & Ball, of Harrison, N. J., have recently added new machinery to their plant.

James Gillies, of Long Island City, added much to the interest of the convention without making any speeches.

D. K. Meiers, of the Big Four, Bloomington and Chicago, was not noisy, but he made a lot of friends in the stone trade and enjoyed this occasion to visit with their Eastern representatives and customers.

Albert Neukon, of Toledo, told all about lace to be had in Europe and incidentally the pleasant features of this trip last summer, but he knew he did not go gunning for orders over there. When he goes off for pleasure he enjoys one thing at a time, but he looks forward to an active season in 1907, as Toledo is growing. By the way, he has a little invention which he will shortly present to the stone trade which will, no doubt, greatly interest them, and you are liable to hear from him at any old time.

Nat Joyner, of the P. M. & B. Stone Co., got some new wrinkles about the kind of stone they want in the East for future reference. The P. M. & B. Co. always like to have their active men in touch with both ends. Mr. Joyner is at Bedford.

It is a pleasing fact which the many friends of John R. Walsh will be glad to know, that his railroad properties when sold brought something like \$27,000,000.00, evidencing that this Nestor of the Indiana Oolitic belt was a railroad man to be reckoned with and Harriman and several of the other giants would have to look up and take notice if Mr. Walsh was fifteen years younger.

Col. Andrew D. Baird.

Cut stone men who attended the Washington convention found Col. Andrew D. Baird, who presided as toastmaster at the banquet, one of the most affable stone men they have ever met. Thinking that they might be anxious to know something more about Col. Baird we are publishing the following brief sketch of his life, together with his photograph.

Col. Baird was born in Scotland and came to this country fifty-three years ago, taking up the stone-cutting business in the eastern district of Brooklyn, and by innate strength of character he has made his life history full of sharp contrast between the humblest beginnings and the highest achievements. He enlisted at the beginning of the civil war as a private in the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, known as the "Fighting Highlanders," and participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Gulf, with Grant at Vicksburg, in Tennessee, and on the Atlantic Coast, until the surrender at Appomattox, fighting in forty battles—his regiment being numbered in Fox's History of the Civil War among the 300 "fighting regiments"—and at the close of the war he was Colonel in command. He received his brevet as Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Fort Saunders, Knoxville, Tenn., where his regiment, with but 145 muskets, held the fort against 8,000 of Longstreet's men. He was wounded four times, and still carries in his left arm the bullet which came nearest to ending his life.

Col. Baird has risen to a prominent position in the business and political life of New York City, having twice been the Republican candidate for mayor of Brooklyn, and defeated each time by a few votes, in a strongly Democratic city.

His business career has been a record of continuous success, he being at the present time one of the largest dealers in cut stone in the United States and a man of wealth, as well as a director in half dozen of the prominent financial institutions of Brooklyn and Manhattan. He is president of the Greater New York Cut Stone Contractors' Association.



COL. ANDREW BAIRD.

Evansville, and reports prospects for a large business this year.

The Pittsburg delegation was not as large as usual, but their representation was composed of active members, Holmes and Callen.

E. F. Giberson, of William Bradley & Son, told the newspaper man about their new plant which he is very proud of, but when Mr. George Webb, of the Webb Construction Co., of Worcester, Mass., started him talking about the White steamer, Mr. Giberson and several other gentlemen forgot the stone business for a time, and that reminded us that was a good sign; for when a man buys automobiles in the stone business he has got the incentive to get the top notch price and that is where some of our friends have been lame in the past.

We missed Billy Kerber, of Chicago. His partner, Henry Furst, Jr., was on hand and active in the deliberations of the convention.

James P. Stone, of Providence, was buying planers and said he had to push onward because the stone business needed pushing. Mr. Stone is one of the favorite members of our association.

Side Talk.

It has been formally announced that Frank H. Taylor has been elected a vice president of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., makers of the well known line of chain blocks, builders' hardware and electric hoists. Since 1897 Mr. Taylor has been connected with the Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing Co., of Pittsburg, as its sales manager and fourth vice president. He is still a director of the Westinghouse concern and of the Provident Life and Trust Co., of Philadelphia, and one of the trustees of the Engineers' Club, of New York. As vice president of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Mr. Taylor's duties will relate equally to the commercial and manufacturing sides of the business, and in these branches he will take care of the inevitable expansion of the business. The present official organization of this company is as follows:

Henry R. Towne, president; Schuyler Merritt and Frank H. Taylor, vice presidents; J. H. Towne, secretary; A. R. Erskine, treasurer; Kirk Brown, general manager; Walter C. Allen, general superintendent.



FRANK H. TAYLOR.

The Harrison Supply Co., Boston, Mass., announce that they are now located in their new quarters, 5 and 7 Dorchester Ave. Extension. Their warehouse adjoins the South Terminal Station, and it is a modern and up-to-date building in every respect, which will be wholly occupied by them in carrying their stock of polishers' supplies and polishing machinery. Nathan C. Harrison, the presiding genius of this firm, shows by this move that he believes in the great American idea of expansion, and he admits that it is his intention to take care of his growing business, as fast as the customers may require it, so that no man shall lack for full attention and prompt shipment of his orders. He says: "When you come to Boston be sure and call. You will always find a glad hand ready to meet you and a welcome to this beautiful city."

Frank Hoffstadt, the president of the Pressed Steel Car Co., says they are turning out daily one mile of pressed steel cars, and when a daily report from the shops does not show that average, there is something doing on the carpet.

Wanted and For Sale

WANTED—HELP.

A QUARRY FOREMAN, also a cut stone foreman, by the Pfeiffer Stone Co., at quarries near Batesville, Ark. Energetic and sober men. The cut stone foreman must be capable to make accurate estimates. Applicants will write experience and state wages wanted.

A FIRST CLASS WORKMAN to run a marble and granite works, able to operate pneumatic tool for lettering. Steady work, pay 30 cents an hour. Address H. GRETHEN, Beloit, Kan.

A GOOD GRANITE LETTERER, one who can use pneumatic tools. Steady job the year around to the right man. Must be sober; good wages. Address WALTER BRIGGS, Troy, O.

AN AI FOREMAN for a marble and granite shop in a town of twenty thousand people. Party must know how to work marble and granite and have experience as foreman. Must give reference. A good contract to right party. Address B 2, care Rock Products.

ENERGETIC, ABLE Young Man to act as superintendent of stone quarrying and cutting business. Must be thoroughly competent to figure plans and superintend cutting shed, and able to handle two hundred or three hundred men effectively; reply should give previous experience in detail. Address B 1, care Rock Products.

WANTED—POSITION.

BY MAN having long experience in quarrying and sawing marble. Capable of selecting and installing machinery and developing new industry. Can furnish very best references. Address B 5, care Rock Products.

THE ADVERTISER at present employed by consulting engineer for five consecutive years and offering the following qualifications, desires a responsible position. Experience: Quarrying, executing cut stone work, remodeling and designing convenient manufacturing plants with modern labor saving devices. Business: Systematic, punctual, energetic, executive. Personal: Married, age 38, total abstainer, healthy, ambitious and conscientious worker. Have a practical working knowledge of the trade, including ability to plan original work and execute drawings for the development thereof. Consideration is solicited from parties requiring an honest, loyal associate. Location in southeast preferred. Address full particulars to B 6, care Rock Products.

SUPERINTENDENT—An experienced, practical stone cutter and draughtsman, who is thoroughly acquainted with the management of machinery and men, the taking of quantities and estimating; desires a position in stone yard or quarry. Soft stone or granite. Best of references. Address B 8, care Rock Products.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY—The undersigned offers for sale to close an estate, a granite working plant, established over forty years, located in a thriving manufacturing town in the central part of New York State. Consists of the good will, rough and finished stock, machinery, tools and all necessary equipments for manufacturing. Polisher, air compressor, surfacing machine, pneumatic tools, etc. Building 40 x 45 ft., two stories and basement. Excellent water power, sufficient for needs of business. Lot about twice size of building. Shipping facilities, two railroads and canal. For particulars address CHARLES T. HALL, Administrator, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Estates of Wm. and John R. Littlejohn.

FOR LEASE OR SALE—Limestone quarry in Southwestern Missouri, immediately alongside the K. C. C. and S. Railway, one-half mile from Phenix and Walnut Grove, Mo., thoroughly and practically opened. Inexhaustible quantity and quality unexcelled. Absolutely no stripping or getting ready, but ready for channeling and loading in cars. One 400 bushel daily capacity lime kiln in operation and product sold. Rigid investigation solicited. Address B. F. THREEWIT, Owner, Denver, Col.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PRACTICAL MAN with some capital to purchase an interest and manage a cut stone business in a large city. This is a modern plant in every particular and has a large and well established business. Address B 3, care Rock Products.

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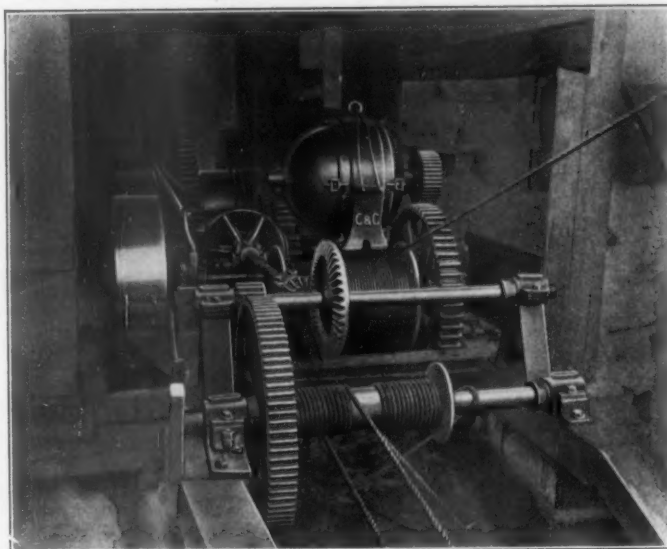
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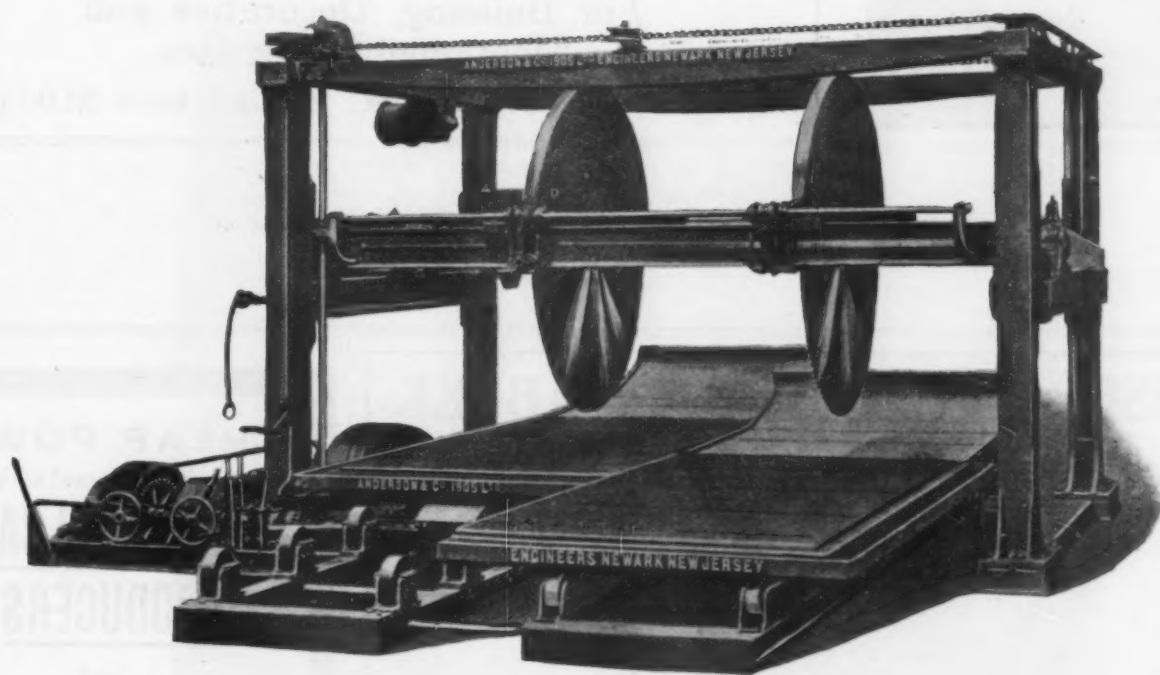
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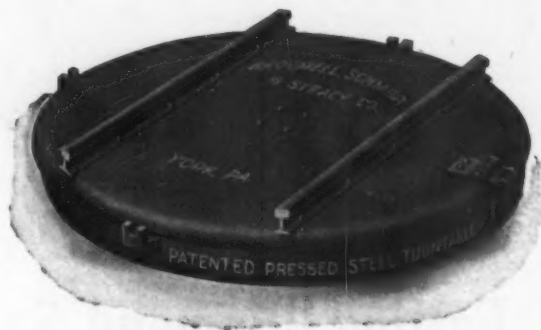
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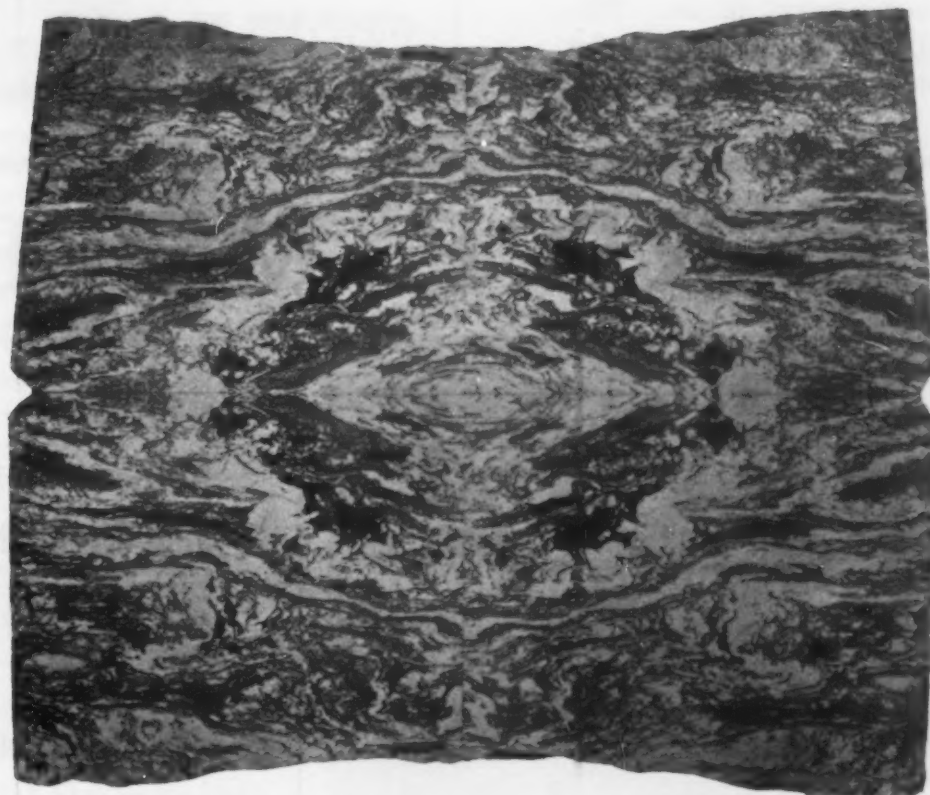
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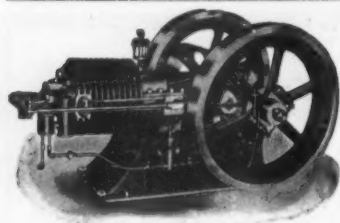
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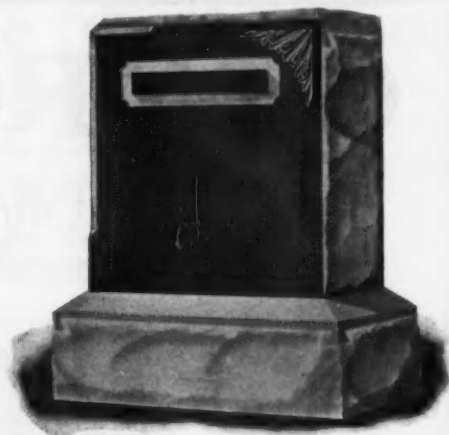
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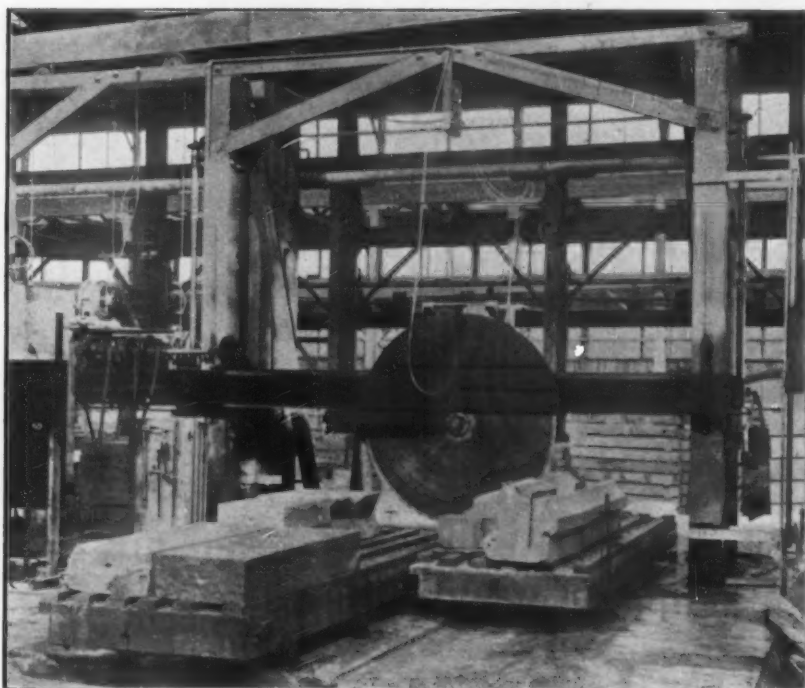
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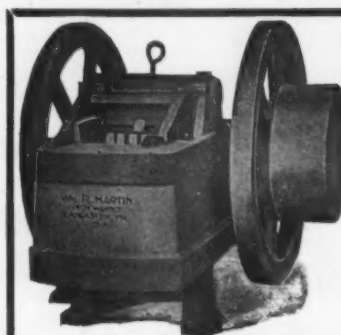
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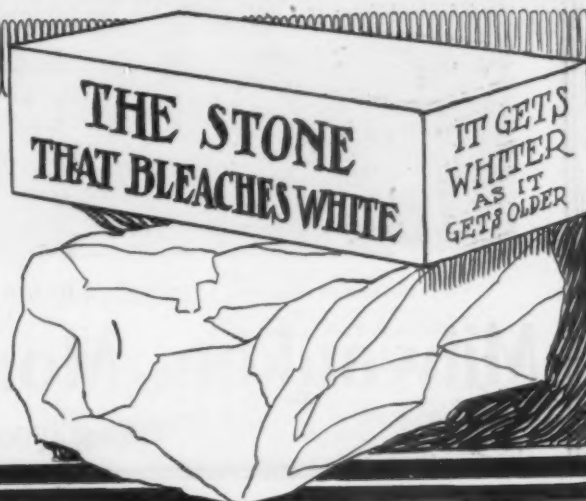
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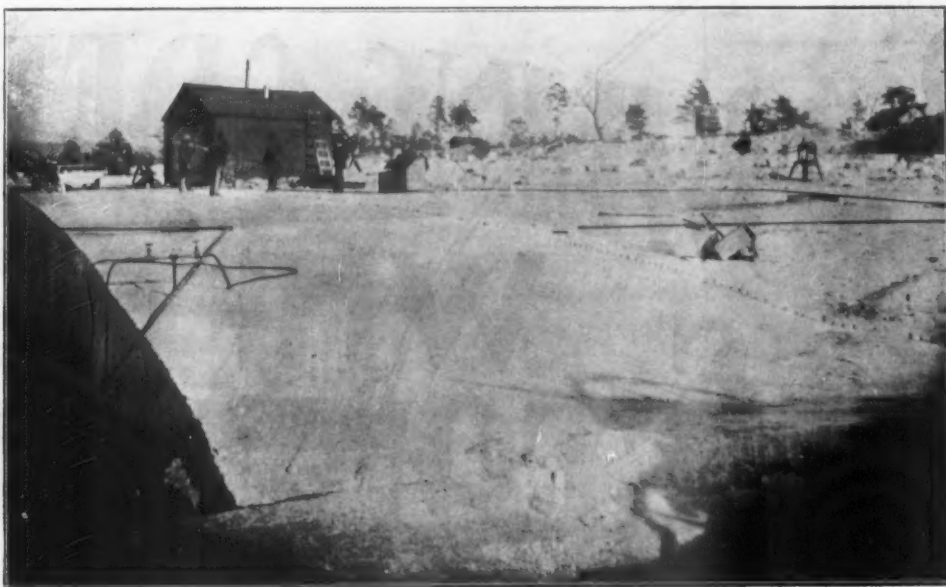
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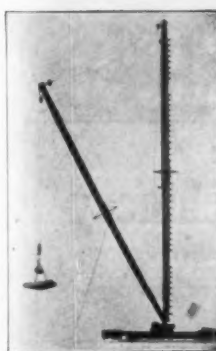
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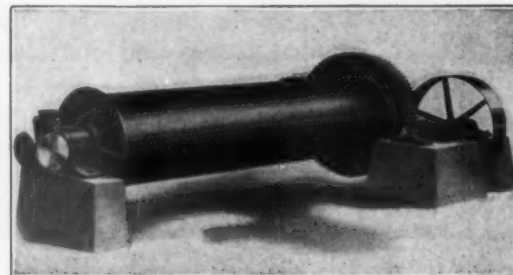
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Stock squared and polished for the trade.

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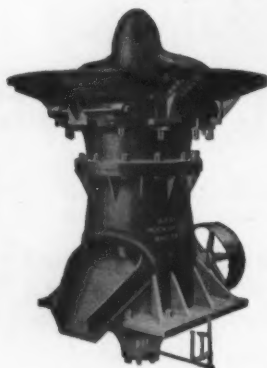
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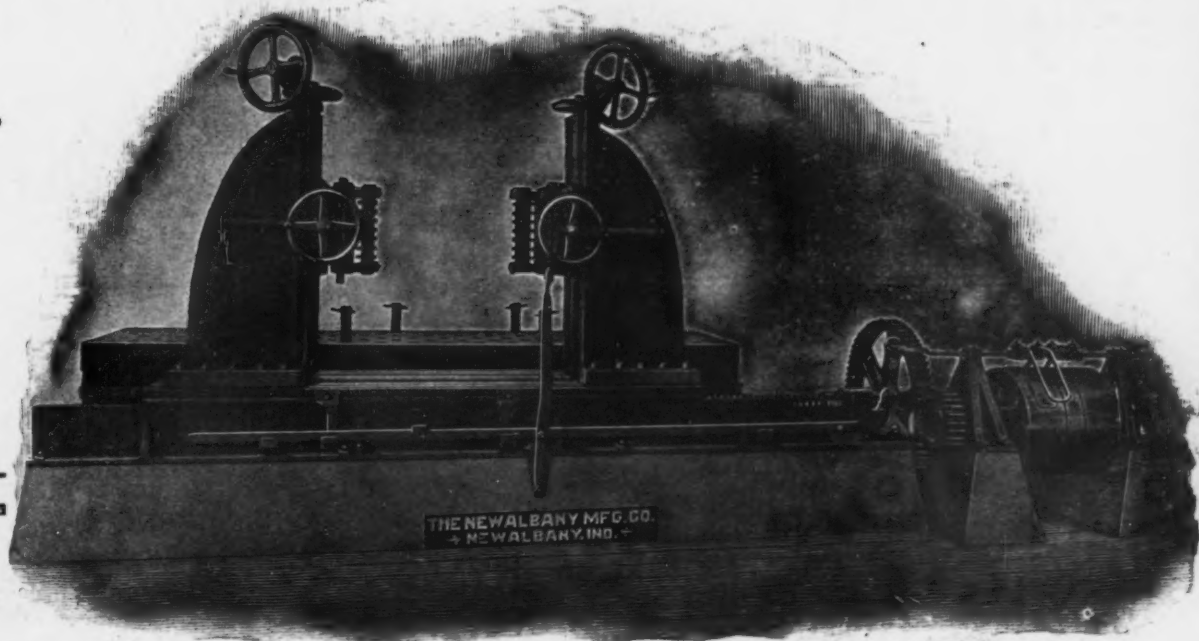
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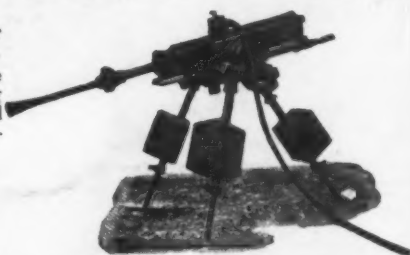
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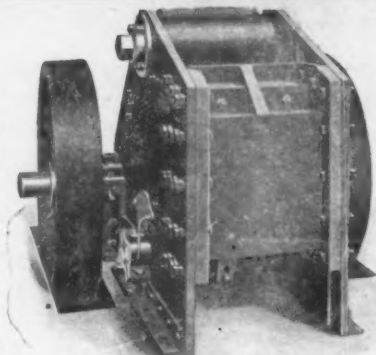
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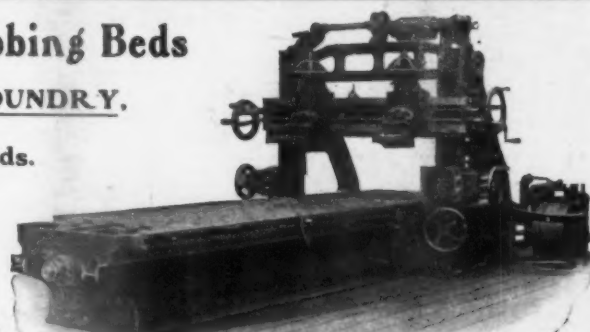
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